# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANTISTRIKE MESSAGE

JUST ONE ITEM "stands out boldly," in the "brief and eclectic message" read to Congress last week by President Wilson, as the Boston *News Bureau* remarks; and that is "the breach with organized labor on the issue of compulsory investigation." For since the document was practically confined to the railroad problem, and was largely made up of restatements, it narrows down "to the issue of compulsory investigation and report before there can be a transportation tie-up." It follows quite naturally that criticism of the message comes, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes, "from but one source"—that is union labor speaking through its official representatives and its volunteer spokesmen of the press. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has announced his determination to fight the proposed legislation to the bitter end, with every means at his command. According to Eugene V. Debs, veteran Socialist and strike-leader, the President's plan "would practically outlaw the strike and paralyze the striking machinery of the labor movement." Any one who helps put such a proposition on the statute-books is, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Labor Review*, "pushing humanity back into slavery and bondage." The national executive secretary of the Socialist party calls the plan "a blow at the vitals of organized labor." The Socialist New York *Call's* editorial on the subject is headed, "The President's Message of Cheer to Wall Street," and the radical Pittsburg *Leader's* comment is entitled, "Enslaving Labor."

On the other hand, the conservative press, which deplored President Wilson's "surrender" on the eight-hour day, are now pleased at his determination to carry out his whole strike-prevention program, and commend the particular proposition which so arouses Socialist and union-labor ire. The message is to the hearty liking of papers like the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Rep.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), New York *Sun* (Rep.), and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.). "In again insisting that there shall be neither strikes nor lockouts in the operation of railroads until there can be a full public investigation into the merits of the dispute, President Wilson," says the Democratic New York *World*, is simply "redeeming the pledge that he made to the people last summer." And it seems to the Chicago *Evening Post* (Prog. Rep.) "the part of patriotism and common sense to credit him with good motives in his course and to uphold him in advancing upon it."

In his address of December 5, President Wilson outlined the strike-prevention program which he recommended to Congress at its last session. The recommendations for the establishment of an eight-hour day in train-service and the appointment of a commission to observe its workings were enacted into law at the last session of Congress. A Congressional grant to the Interstate Commerce Commission of power to raise rates the President now deems unnecessary, as the Commission's power seems "indisputably clear." But Mr. Wilson "very earnestly" renews the remaining three suggestions: "the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties; the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity." This the President believes to be "a program of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it." Everybody, he thinks, "will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed"; and the House of Representatives has already done its part toward increasing the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the President finds it necessary to argue briefly as follows in behalf of his most significant recommendation:

"I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopt or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation—at any rate, before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the

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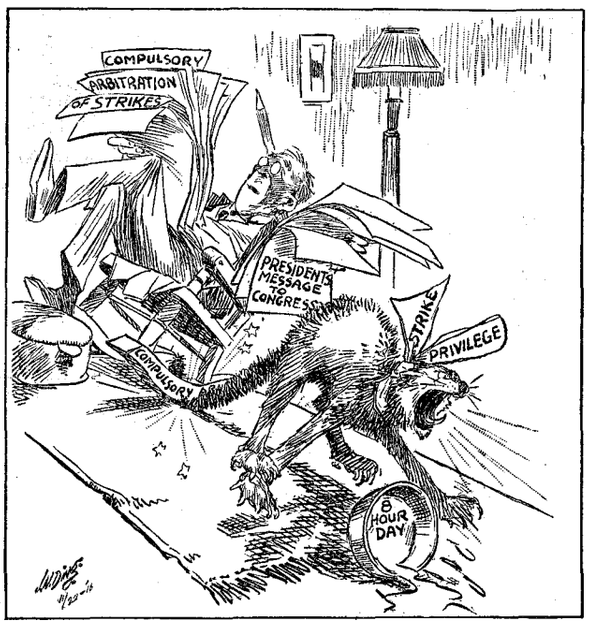
merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself."

The President also urges the Senate's action on three matters already attended to by the House, namely: "the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act." He asks the House to




THE NEXT NUMBER ON THE PROGRAM WILL BE—.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

pass the Senate bill "for the promotion of vocational and industrial education."

The President's sins of omission in this message are noted by several Republican critics, and radical and Socialist editors call him severely to account for making no recommendations for reducing the high cost of living. But, on the whole, the brevity of the document wins approval.

It is the President's suggestion of "compulsory investigation" that draws the fire of those very forces which applauded his work for the Adamson Law, and which in part helped to reelect him. The four railroad brotherhoods, with their ally, the American Federation of Labor, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are scarcely less bellicose now than they were when they took maximum advantage of political conditions and forced the hand of Congress, but they are not now so fortunately situated." Joined with these labor-leaders are most of the union-labor journals and the Socialist and extremely radical press.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who played so prominent a part in the Wilson campaign, announces his determination to fight against the new legislative program as hard as he fought for the passage of the Adamson Law. In a statement to the public he says:

"It took four years of sanguinary war, costing hundreds of thousands of lives and untold treasure, to reverse the decision in the Dred Scott case. It is my purpose to prevent another such revolution. . . . . .

"I understand the intent of the suggestion. It is to stay the men from acting in concert until a commission has made its investigation. In the meantime a concerted quitting of work would be unlawful and punishable. Involuntary service can not be enforced under the Constitution of the United States. . . . . .

"You may make strikes illegal and may make them criminal, but you are not going to avert strikes when strikes are necessary in order to express the needs of America's workers for a higher and better consideration of their rights. The experience of countries that have tried compulsory arbitration and the enforcement of a compulsory award, and the experience of countries in which compulsory investigation and a stay of the workers from quitting their employment has been all to the detriment of the principle."

"Any form of compulsory arbitration," says the Allentown *Labor Herald*, "will be looked upon as a stab in the back of labor and labor will resent it with all its power." "Despite President Wilson's explanation," declares the Minneapolis *Labor Review*, "his policy, if carried out, would deny the workers the right to strike." Eugene V. Debs thus explains his similar assertion:

"The antistrike amendment recommended to Congress by President Wilson . . . is wholly to the advantage of the employers' class. A threatened strike would be held up indefinitely or at least until its force was spent in watchful waiting. Under this amendment a strike, if lawfully possible at all, would be robbed of its strategic advantages and doomed to inevitable defeat. A strike held up becomes as futile as a charge held up on a field of battle. But such a law could not be enforced against the will of the labor movement. All the laws and all the courts and governments on earth could not prevent a million organized workers from striking."

"Compulsory arbitration," says Victor Berger, the so-called "Socialist Czar" of Milwaukee, "means continuous trouble and slavery." And in the columns of his Milwaukee *Leader* we note this political observation:

"Labor voted for this when they rewarded their 'friend' Wilson. Only those who voted the Socialist ticket voted against compulsory arbitration."

A momentous change in labor's legal position is seen by the Socialist New York *Call* in the impending legislation:

"There are these phases to it: Organized workers, who elsewhere in law are recognized as having the right to strike, are to be denied it here until there has been public investigation, the duration of which may be brief or very lengthy; the doctrine of compulsion in relation to strikes is contemplated in American basic law for the first time; and the law proposed by the President means a distinct and insurmountable advantage for the railroad corporations."

The Wilson Administration "goes too far," declares the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), "in even presuming that American workingmen would stand for such legislation, and when the forces of labor rise in indignant protest against any such measure, as they have throughout the country, they issue a warning that must be heeded."

In this case, thinks the editor of *The Square Deal* (Jackson, Mich.), "the meat in the coconut hinges on the word 'just.'" For, "a 'just' investigation should have a just time limit," and not be prolonged to the serious disadvantage of the workers.

Yet some editorial spokesmen for labor agree with General Master Workman Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, in judging the President's recommendation to be "a wise one." The Pittsburg *Labor World* uses these very words, and *The National Labor Tribune* of the same city would favor "any method in which there are mediation, conciliation, and arbitration that will bring about a peaceful ending" of disputes between capital and labor.

When we turn from the labor press to the journals which profess to represent the public as a whole, we find the President's strike-investigation idea approved by Democratic, Republican, and conservative independent editors. Some, it is true, are moved to qualify their expressions of commendation. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) thinks the President's words carry the confession that the Adamson Law was "a mere

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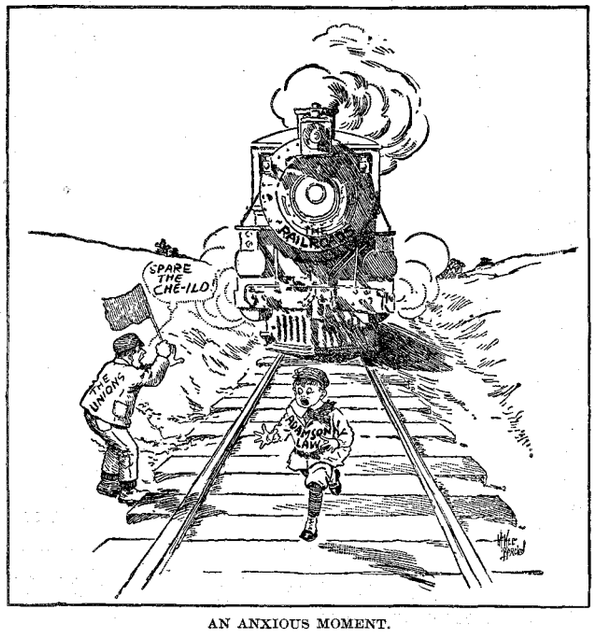
expedient." The New York *Globe* (Ind.) can not regard the President's recommendations "as in anywise dealing in manfashion" with the issue. Rather "the program is one of superficial opportunism. The question of compulsory arbitration, the eight-hour principle, and whether or not wages are to be fixt by law rather than by contract, are side-stept." The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) does not see how "such a program can be enforced against the dissatisfied workers"—

"It is conceivable that the employers might be prevented from locking out their men, but how can the men be kept from striking if they decide to strike? The railroad-brotherhood leaders—indeed, laborites generally—are going to fight the President on this point. They will hear of no compulsion save that which they themselves exercise. We shall presently see whether the President will fight them, using his full influence to procure the passage of his proposed law. We shall also see whether he or the labor element has the greater strength. But should he carry his point and pass his law, what power will lie in his hands to coerce vast bodies of men into sitting still while public exposure of the facts deprives them perhaps of all moral excuse or defense for taking action?"

"Now that the Presidential election is over," significantly remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the "political value" of the "surrender" to the brotherhoods "has been cashed in, it remains for Congress to complete the partial settlement of last August." But *The Tribune* finds it entirely to the credit of the President that he now urges Congress to do its duty. To-day, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, President Wilson "seeks to keep his word with directness and concentration." The investigation plan it describes thus:

"This is not compulsory arbitration; this is not an attempt to make strikes illegal. But it is an attempt to conserve in some degree the right of the public to service in the transportation arteries of its national life. To some degree it must act as a regulatory force on wages, a missing link in our present regulatory scheme. It will prevent wage increases by Adamson Law tactics to which the railroads have been subjected for years past, because it will force those increases to justify themselves in the sight of the public. . . . . .

"The President thus emerges from the Adamson Law lesson with a definite program of remedial legislation and an apparent



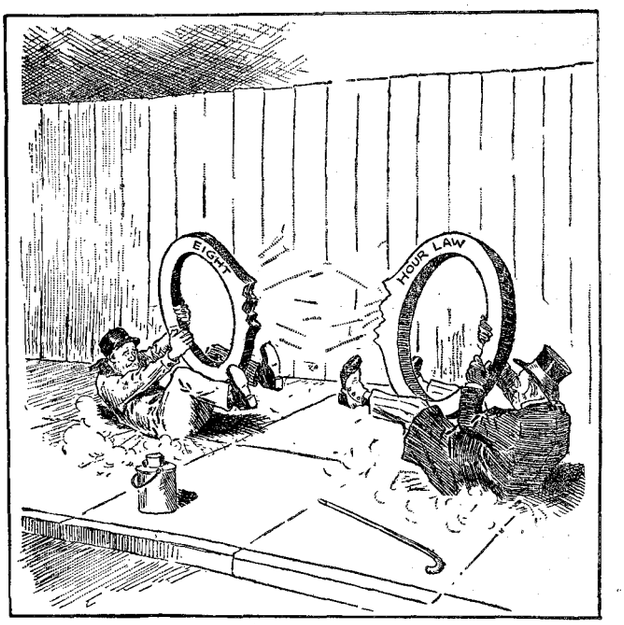

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

purpose to use his great power over his temporary Congressional majority to force prompt action upon it. It seems to us the part of patriotism and common sense to credit him with good motives in his course and to uphold him in advancing upon it."

The President's recommendation seems "a reasonable proposition" to the Columbus *Citizen*, which is "inclined to think that the workers will at least be willing to have it tried." The New York *World* holds that they well might do so, for—

"Organized labor, in the long run, has nothing to lose by making itself responsible, nor can it successfully defy the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. The railroads once




WILL THEY BOTH GET NOTHING?

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

thought they could, but all their money and all their influence proved unavailing. They were compelled to recognize the rights of the public, and there are now few railroad investors or managers who would return to the old anarchistic order.

"The railroad unions likewise must accept their public responsibilities and discharge their public duties. The 'public-be-damned' business is done for on both sides of the line in railroad-operation."

What the President seeks, according to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "is an American application of the law which has for years worked successfully in Canada." But the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) sees more comprehensive changes to follow in the wake of the legislation demanded by the President. It says:

"If any one will observe the tendency of events carefully, he will be convinced that what we are coming to is the establishment of railroad service as Government service. Every authority of repute now concedes that State regulation of interstate railroads is only vexatious and evil. The problem is national. The National Government must exercise such control over railroad service as is necessary in the public interest; and, exercising that control, it must accept the responsibilities that go with it. . . . . .

"Sooner or later, Congress must be prepared to legislate upon the principle that the Federal Government must guarantee to the people the peaceable operation of interstate traffic and transportation, just as it guarantees the free navigation of all waterways.

"Mr. Wilson's 'program' is only the barest preliminary of what must ultimately be done."

Labor, it is evident enough, is to be heard from during the Congressional contest over President Wilson's proposals. Business men and employers think they, too, should be efficiently vocalized for this and subsequent labor controversies. The new National Industrial Conference Board of 15,000 employers, representing $8,000,000,000 of capital, was organized, according to its chairman, not as a challenge to labor, but "to restore the power of speech to the American business man." Hereafter, says Chairman Frederick P. Fish, in a Boston *Post* interview, all questions are to be looked into on behalf of the business man, and the business man's view-point will be more potent in influencing legislation and public opinion.

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## ALLIED TREASURY NOTES NOT WANTED

AN ACTUAL CREDIT EMBARGO is established by the Federal Reserve Board in its warning to the national banks not to take up the short-term treasury notes of the Entente Allies. This is the judgment of a man in public life in London, as cabled by Mr. James Keeley, editor of the Chicago *Herald*, to his paper and to the New York *Times*. We are told further that an influential banker in the English capital describes the action of the Reserve Board as "a suggestion to American business men not to sell their goods to us or the other Allies, because our credit is not good," and as "a perfectly unjustified attack upon the financial standing of solvent nations." In the same dispatch we read of a French official who asked Mr. Keeley to explain "this assault on democracy fighting for its life and for democracy by the greatest democracy of the world."

Some London journals are equally severe in their criticism of the United States. *The Morning Post* would be inclined to think, "always supposing sinister political influence to be lacking, that the whole matter resolved itself into a well-intentioned but crude attempt on the part of a newly constituted authority to impose restrictions which, if carried into effect, would inflict more injury on the lending than on the borrowing country." The situation came about, the press inform us, through the projected arrangement for the sale of a substantial amount of British and French treasury bills, by J. P. Morgan & Co., as representatives of the fiscal authorities of Great Britain and France. The certificates of the loan had been engraved and were ready for delivery when the Reserve Board issued the following admonition:

"The Board believes that at this time banks should proceed with much caution in locking up their funds in long-term obligations or in investments which are short term in form or name but which either by contract or force of circumstances may in the aggregate have to be renewed until normal conditions return.

"The Board deems it its duty to caution the member banks that it does not regard it in the interest of the country at this time that they invest in foreign treasury bills of this character."

It appears that national banks, State banks, trust companies, and private banking-houses had made application to participate in the loan, but Great Britain and France withdrew their offer to sell the treasury bills in this country, because, as we read in a statement of J. P. Morgan & Co., these governments "desire to show every regard to the Federal Reserve Board, a governmental body of which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency are *ex-officio* members." The explanation continues:

"We may add that the sale in limited amounts of these treasury bills, payable in dollars in New York, had never been an essential part of the Allied governments' financial plans, but had for some time been under consideration with a view to furnishing a credit medium that would accommodate the American banking demand for an instrument of short maturity and of such limited volume that the governments could always undertake to lay down gold in New York sufficient to meet maturing bills.

"It was believed further that these bills would have furnished at the end of the war an excellent measure of protection to the American financial situation, inasmuch as these steadily maturing obligations of the foreign governments would have tended to prevent heavy drafts of gold from this market."

*The Wall Street Journal* asserts that the Federal Reserve Board has "fired the first gun in what may be a trade-war of the first magnitude," and it adds:

"It has committed a deliberately unfriendly act, so far as our international relations are concerned, by impugning the credit of Powers friendly to us, even if engaged in war. It has even taken a step in the direction of involving us upon the side of the European conflict condemned by the overwhelming majority of our citizenship."

But that not all observers are of the same mind is evident from the dispatch of a London financial correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, which informs us that from the moment the treasury-bill plan was reported, many of the clearest-sighted bankers there opposed the project. The feeling was that it was "altogether better to rely on getting our loans into the public's hands, thereby avoiding the hazards alike of inflation, of money stringency, or of spasms in Wall Street." He adds:

"Nevertheless, the feeling is equally strong that the manner of the Reserve Board's action was unfortunate; especially coming at the moment when your ablest bankers were endeavoring to erect the machinery for making America permanently a great world money-center."

In accord with the report of this correspondent is the opinion of the London *Standard*, which is pleased to hear of the action of the Federal Reserve Board, and considers it a pity that the advisers of the respective governments should have suggested the raising of credit in the United States by "such undesirable means." In this country a stout defender of the Reserve Board is the financial expert of the New York *Tribune*, who considers that its pronouncement has been "unfortunately misconstrued." Assertions are made that the Board has partly closed the door to foreign borrowers, but the truth is it is "only trying to keep the door on its hinges." A government treasury bill, he tells us, is "a piece of unsecured I. O. U. paper that becomes due or payable at the end of sixty or ninety days." It is offered for discount at the bank like a merchandise note, but the difference is that the merchandise note can be taken to the nearest Federal Reserve Bank when a commercial bank is in need of money and there be converted into currency.

That is the object of the Federal Reserve Bank, "to take liquid assets off the hands of a commercial bank and give currency in exchange." But treasury bills of foreign governments are not "self-liquidating," and can be paid off only with the proceeds of new bills sold for that purpose, or with the proceeds of additional loans, and therefore treasury bills are "not the kind of stuff in which banking resources may be said to be liquid." That is what the Federal Reserve Board said, we are told, and if one seeks the implication, it is this, that, in their opinion, the purchases of merchandise in this country by Europe had better be financed with short-term loans as before, because "a loan is an investment and must be so treated."

The Boston *Journal* notes that it is obvious that foreign buying in American markets must diminish if foreign credit here diminishes, but "better a moderate decline in trade than an immoderate reduction in this country's liquid capital," and the New York *American* praises the Reserve Board for doing the country a very great service in issuing the warning to the banks, for these treasury notes are "unsecured," and are subject to the "hazard of defeat in war, of national bankruptcy through prolongation of war, and of repudiation in case of social revolution after war." As the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* sees it, the Reserve Board's warning means that America "will no longer finance a losing war to its own undoing," and this daily adds that "while a portion of the American people may have been fooled by the British censorship, apparently their Reserve Board was not." But it is the verdict of other journals like the Boston *Transcript* that the admonition of the Reserve Board is merely "a plain business reminder that American banks, as well as the general public, must consider American safety and the American business future first of all," and it adds:

"We may rejoice that the Federal Reserve Board is proving itself vigilant and prudent. Its warning at this time will increase the public sense of security, for it proves that we have an agency of public control which is above international and all other politics, entirely independent of cliques and interests that may exist in the financial world, and capable of doing the right thing at the right time."

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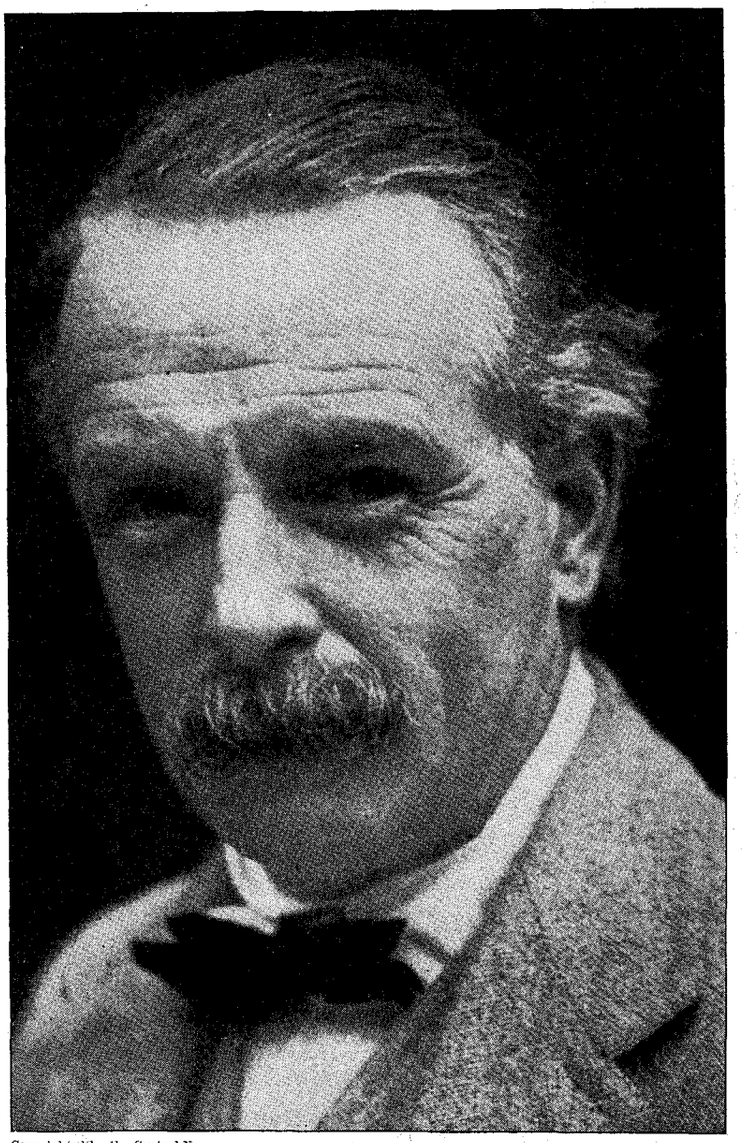
## LLOYD-GEORGE TO THE RESCUE

A GREATER VICTORY for the German Government than the taking of Bucharest is the crisis in the British Cabinet, by which Premier Asquith was forced to resign and War Minister David Lloyd-George was appointed as his successor, according to the New York *World*, while other journals call it a confession of incompetency in war-policies, which is confirmed by the secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies in France, with accompanying rumors of changes in the French command.

A German might be skeptical about the actual value of the operations in Roumania, remarks *The World*, but he can not be skeptical about a British Cabinet crisis resulting from dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the war. Yet it wonders how much of this dissatisfaction is grounded in the blunders of the Government and how much in the ignorance of the nature of war. For, *The World* goes on to say, in all the criticism of the Asquith Government there has been no unanimity of opinion as to what it ought to have done or how it could have better mobilized the resources of the Empire for better effect on the Eastern and Western fronts. Nothing is so easy in time of war as criticism, and this daily utters the admonition that the British people will discover that the oftener they change their Government in this war, the more it remains the same thing and the more aid and comfort they give to their "highly resourceful enemy." Furthermore, *The World* believes that Mr. Lloyd-George has been lending "his great powers and repute as a Liberal to the partizan purposes of a Tory cabal which will next turn upon him if he does not change his coat altogether."



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LLOYD-GEORGE'S "FIGHTING FACE."

The break is plainly due to a difference between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes in reviewing the facts in the case, and the difference is not a personal one so much as one of temperament and of methods. We are reminded incidentally that the English Cabinet is a combination body of more than twenty members, whose immediate contact with Parliament and the King is through its chief member, the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith has been disposed to consult and deliberate to secure harmony, whereas Mr. Lloyd-George is for prompt and energetic action. It is recalled that as head of the War Department, Mr. Lloyd-George met with so much obstruction and delay that he eventually sought to have the conduct of the war placed in the hands of a small board, within the main body of the Cabinet, made up from its members, but not dependent upon its deliberating action. Apparently, *The Journal of Commerce* goes on to say, he desired to be the head of this war-council and not to have the Prime Minister connected with it. When the Prime Minister resisted, the War Minister offered his resignation. This led Mr. Asquith to yield "not to the War Minister, but to the King, with a view to retiring and permitting the formation of a new Cabinet."

In the view of the New York *Commercial* the failure of the Entente Allies to save Roumania is the cause of the Cabinet crisis, and it notes that with the news from London comes a rumor from Paris that Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Allied forces, may be supplanted. We are further told, too, that Lloyd-George favors a more vigorous war in the East, where the Teutonic Alliance is winning more and more territory in a region which is the goal of the German Emperor's ambition. Indeed, it is said that Germany "can afford to abandon all her colonial possessions if she can expand in the Near East and lie across England's road to India and Russia's path through the Dardanelles to the open sea."

The shake-up that has placed Mr. Lloyd-George at the head of affairs, remarks the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, will "hearten the nation at an hour which is far from the brightest in its history," and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, also his admirer, contrasts his place in the public eye to-day with that six years ago, when he was "revolutionizing theories of taxation and reducing the House of Lords to the position of an innocuous debating-club." Then no man in the Kingdom was so bitterly assailed, says *The Eagle*, and the common feeling was exprest in the old story of the hero who jumped into the Thames near the Houses of Parliament to rescue a drowning man, and subsequently assured an admiring crowd that "it was nothing, nothing at all," adding, "I heard him cry for help, went in after him, found him floating on his face, turned him over to make sure he wasn't Lloyd-George, and then towed him ashore!"

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## WHAT MEXICO DID FOR THE MILITIA

"EVERY DAY DRIVES A NAIL into the coffin of the Hay Federalized Guard plan," exclaims one of the adverse critics of the National Defense Act, which enabled the Federal Government to call out the National Guard of sundry States to do police duty along the Mexican border. And not a few observers contend that the harm done to the Guard by this experience fixes universal compulsory military service as the only solution left for our defense problem. But the chief deduction drawn from the Guard's enforced service in "time of peace" is that these State organizations will be extinct within a few years unless the Hay Defense Law is changed. *The Seventh Regiment Gazette* (New York), official organ of that body, says that "almost without exception every man in the Guard to-day, when his period of enlistment is up, is through for all time," and that this is "true in all classes of organizations and in all States." If it should not be somehow provided, this journal goes on to say, that the Guard can not be summoned into active service "for a period longer than sixty days, unless a state of war exists, the National Guard is doomed." From the regular Army point of view we have confirmation of this prediction by *The Army and Navy Journal*, which further observes:

"When the National Guard lobby was at work in Washington, at the last session of Congress, its spokesmen declared in season and out of season not only that the National Guard was fit for service, but that its privates wanted to be considered 'real soldiers.' It would take a long and thorough 'survey' of the enlisted men of the National Guard to find many who were of that mind now. They have done their work well under the circumstances and deserve all praise for their long months of sacrifice of personal comfort and business advancement. But they can not help resenting the unfairness of the burden put upon them. And yet, we are informed, practically every member of the Guard who was mobilized is now a profound believer in the principle of universal military training and service. This is high praise for the open-mindedness of the men, sick as they are of Federal service and repugnant as is the present idea of any more work 'in the trenches.'"

This authority points out that, "except for a few officers who have profited in a material way by the mobilization, every member of the Guard realizes that he can not be a regular and a civilian at the same time." Then with reference to a very real side of the Guard's service at the border we read that—

"Employers who, at the beginning of the mobilization period, were ready and willing not only to pay the salaries of their men who went 'to the front,' but to promise to keep their positions open for them, have had to change their point of view in many cases. Fellow employees who were willing to help bear the burdens of the Guardsmen who were mobilized found this was not always practical. And family life was made difficult, not to say tragic in some instances, by the absence of the wage-earner."

The National Guard's experience at the border, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, will give headway to the cause of universal military training, and as a symptom of the Guard's condition in Illinois it notes that—

"All members have had the opportunity to take the oath which would bring them within the Federalized organization and make them subject to call for six years, three with the colors, three in the reserve.

"Up to November 30, which was the last day for decision until the War Department orde extending the time, the following was the response in these three reg ments:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Infantry | 50 officers, 176 men. |
| Second Infantry | 49 officers, 322 men. |
| Eighth Infantry | 53 officers, 341 men. |

"The total enrolment was between 2,500 and 3,000.

"This is worse than a campaign in Flanders, and the result is by no means peculiar.'

How the matter looks to a Guardsman is set forth in *Collier's Weekly*, by Capt. Rupert Hughes, who recently resigned from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, after service at the border. Some personal histories gathered by him are quoted in the latter pages of this issue, but the crux of the problem he gives as follows:

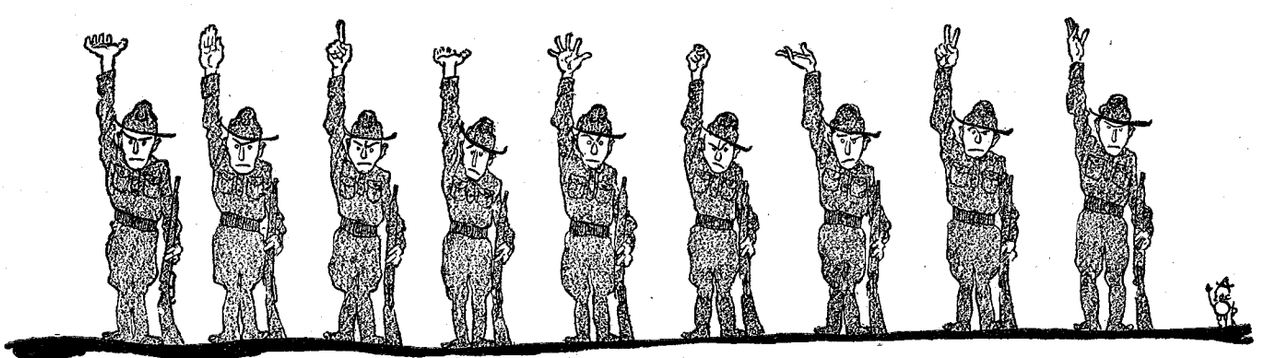
"The Guard would have made no protest if it had found a hostile army at the border, and had lost a high percentage by death, wounds, and disease. Finding the border sound asleep, the Guard is only human in resenting the call and the compulsion to stay. Its health has been excellent and it has learned something, but it is bitterly unhappy, and almost completely cured of all desire to belong any longer.

"It is not hard to keep the Guard together down there, but it is going to be a serious problem once it gets back to its armories. To keep it together and recruit it as far as it was recruited was always hard. Now it has had its bellyful of the service, and will ask to be excused for several years. It feels that its members have paid their taxes far in advance, and it is the turn of somebody else to pay with time and toil.

"Of course, if actual war broke out, patriotism would kindle the old fervor anew, but nothing short of actual war will restore that interest. And what we want now is an immense and well-organized peace-reserve which can be called on in an emergency."

The fear that the National Guard may disintegrate as a result of its border experience is not shared in the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany, N. Y., reports a New York *Herald* correspondent in that city. He quotes a prominent militia official as saying that there was more sensational talk of a general break-up after the Spanish War in 1898 than there is now. And even when men resigned because of their experiences new men were recruited without any trouble. The unofficial reply to the above-mentioned article in *The Seventh Regiment Gazette*, according to this informant, is that the sentiment in the Seventh Regiment, New York, is not representative of the feeling throughout the State organizations. Of striking interest, as suggestive of the Administration's attitude, is the report of a New York *Herald* correspondent in Washington who says that "an intention to continue the National Guard as a chief factor in the scheme of national defense" is indicated in the annual report of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who observes of the border mobilization that—

"Many valuable lessons will be learned from the mobilization experience, which, the Department hopes, can be applied to the further organization of the National Guard."



"NEVER AGAIN!" —*Collier's Weekly.*

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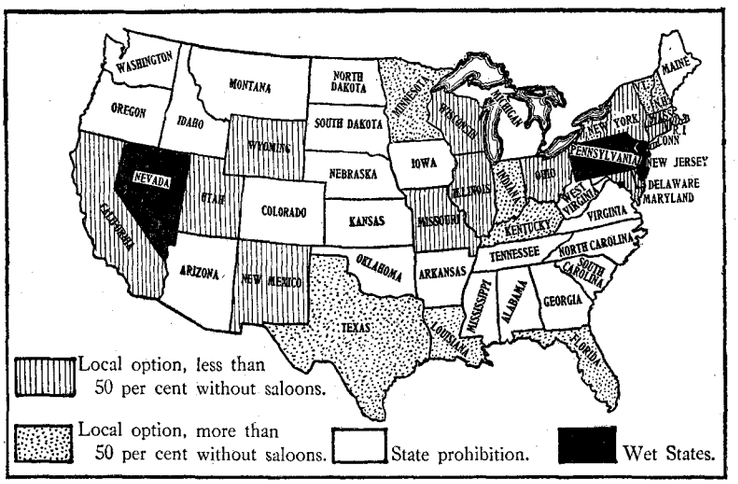
# LIQUOR PRESS ON THE DRY VICTORIES

DESPITE THE ASSERTION of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association that the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States is increasing with the spread of State-wide prohibition, an examination of the liquor journals fails to reveal any inclination on the part of the trade to welcome the prohibitionists as allies. On the contrary, we find *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago), the chief organ of the distillers, calling upon the "gentlemen of the liquor trade" to "get together and fight as one" if they do not wish to see their business perish in "the great American desert of prohibition." And this cry for organization to avert impending disaster is echoed in such other representative organs as *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York), *The North American Wine and Spirit Journal* (Boston), *Progress* (Milwaukee), *The Western Brewer* (Chicago), and *The Brewers' Journal* (New York). The Antisaloon League, remarks *The Western Brewer*, is "an extremely efficient organization that works all the time," and "to combat it successfully we must be equally well or better organized." If the trade is to escape calamity, says *The Brewers' Journal*, it must throw itself zealously into a "campaign of education, enlightenment, and organization." "Is it not time for the trade in all its branches to form a board of strategy and form a policy of unity of action?" asks *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, which adds: "We must not lose any more ground or we shall be dangerously near national prohibition, and that means the destruction of our vast industry in all its branches." So the testimony continues. "It's a case of brass tacks with the liquor interests," says the Milwaukee *Progress*, which warns its readers that "the prohibitionists and the Antisaloon League are working night and day to bring Wisconsin into the dry mud and mire," and it believes the only way to keep Wisconsin wet is "for every retail liquor-dealer to join the association of saloon men, and for every brewer and every wholesaler to join his respective organization." "The States which have been kept out of the clutches of the Antisalooners are the homes of solid organizations," notes *The North American Wine and Spirit Journal*, which declares that "lethargy and lack of organization are sure to result in defeat."




WET, DRY, AND "DAMP" STATES.

And while these organs of the trade sound the slogan of organization, the United States Brewers' Association, at its annual convention in Cleveland, indorses a program of reform which aims to back-fire the prohibition movement by a thorough house-cleaning. This program includes the abolition of treating, removal of saloon screens, closer supervision of licenses, abandonment of objectionable newspaper advertising, elimination of objectionable saloons, and the divorce of the liquor business from immoral resorts. Col. Gustav Pabst, president of the association, advocates a reduction in the number of saloons, and August A. Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis, submits the following program for checking the spread of prohibition sentiment:

"1. A strict enforcement by State authorities of all excise laws.

"2. The establishment throughout the country of the German saloon system, which permits only beers, light wines, and temperance drinks to be sold in dram-shops.

"3. Cooperation by brewers with the State authorities to put out of business every saloon-keeper who does not obey the excise laws.

"4. Abolition of treating in saloons, to discourage drinking to excess.

"5. Discontinuance of bars in saloons, all service to be given at tables, at which customers will be seated."

But to the San Francisco *Wholesalers' & Retailers' Review*, organization and the reform of the saloon seem alike futile, or worse. "If all the liquor industries of this country were consolidated under one central control for campaign purposes, we'd be voted out of business instantly," says this journal, which adds: "So would any other business in similar circumstances." As to reforming the saloon, "that does not even cause the onward march of prohibition to hesitate." The entire abolition of the saloon, it points out, did not save Oregon from a "bone-dry" amendment which forbids the citizen to drink a glass of beer in his own house. Of the situation in California, where a "dry" amendment was defeated on November 7, but by a narrower margin than in a preceding contest, it says:

"The work done in California by the wets was as good and possibly better than any accomplished in any previous wet campaigns. Yet the vote shows the regulation growth in dry strength. This growth was apparently not affected in any way by the campaign of the wets. Similar progress will result in California going dry in two years from now. So if California is to be saved from the blight caused by prohibition, something will have to be done which is entirely and radically different from anything which has ever been done before."

And here is the situation in the country at large, as summed up by *Mida's Criterion:*

"Only *eleven* more States need adopt prohibition to give the required *two-thirds* to adopt an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and then—*curtain!*

"But in the *wet* States there are many *dry* communities!

"True, with most of the *great cities* on our side, we still have a tremendous population with us—but let us not sink into any smug content, because we might have a fearful shock some bright morning!

"Boston, New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Chicago, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Jersey City, Newark, Camden, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and a few others are with us—and their total population is tremendous.

"*But the outlying communities in these States are enough in many instances to put the States themselves dry!*

"Don't overlook that serious fact.

"Detroit, Denver, Portland, Spokane, Seattle! They have been taken from us. So the time has come when it *is* possible to capture the larger cities by capturing the States! . . . . . .

"If we are going to *stay in business*, it will be by the force of our *united efforts*, and in no other way.

"The public shows *no change in heart*. There is *no* indication that the Prohibition forces are weakening any. They are *growing stronger*, and the recent election must be *our battle-cry!*

"It is now *up to us*, and up to nobody else. Unless we carry our message all over this great land, there will be one unbroken stretch of hot sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande!"

The liquor industry of the United States, says *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, "is facing a crisis which may not

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prove fatal if the proper remedies are applied without delay." But—

"The time has arrived when it should realize that an evolution is taking place, that changes in our business are inevitable, and that unless we can offer suggestions that will meet the wishes of the great body of the people, and at the same time preserve the licensed regulatory system, and the vast properties belonging to the trade, and the great revenues that accrue from the business, the people will vote for what is called prohibition, knowing full well when they do so that such laws will not prohibit, and that such laws are frightfully destructive, but realizing that such laws will get rid of certain things that the people do not desire."

In *The Brewers' Journal* we find the prohibition movement thus arraigned:

"To destroy, overnight, without compensation, economic values amounting to millions of dollars; to deprive thousands of children of the inheritance of their father's property, accumulated through a lifetime of honest and legal industry and commerce; to throw into the street the families of thousands of workmen by depriving them of their employment, is as barbarous as the destruction of cathedrals with 42-centimeter guns, the killing of innocent men, women, and children who dare to defend their homes against ruthless invaders.

"But this is what is being done in the United States—at the behest and the fanatic appeals of hypocritical theologians, unscrupulous agitators, and jobless politicians, to-day.

"Can the United States endure as a republic if such things are possible?"

Some consolation is found by the liquor press in the fact that in the past States that have "gone dry" have been known to vote themselves wet again. "Texas and Ohio were once out of our ranks," remarks *Mida's Criterion*, "but we FOUGHT—and our fight in a dry State is sometimes much more important than our battles to keep a State from hoisting the desert signal." "If we are right, and we are confident that we are, the history of sixty years ago will be repeated," says *The Liberal Advocate* (Columbus), which reminds us that at that time thirteen prohibition States repudiated prohibition. And Mr. Joseph Debar, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, says:

"If history repeats itself, the reaction against sumptuary legislation is about due, and every indication points to the fact that States now 'dry' in name will repudiate present laws for exactly the same reason that so many States repudiated prohibition back in the '50's. Many of these States are suffering not alone from the loss of revenue formerly derived from license, but from a general contempt for all laws that seems to invariably follow in the wake of 'dry' legislation."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

VILLA is married but apparently not yet settled down.—*Washington Herald.*

THE peace-advocates are giving the belligerent governments no peace.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IF the greatest of all wars ends in a draw it will not long hold its place as the greatest of all wars.—*New York Sun.*

THAT cargo of codfish that got all swelled up must have been reading the produce-market report.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE only signs of peace are the indications that each side is willing to stop fighting if the other will ask for terms.—*Philadelphia Record.*

NOW that Germany has wrested control of the seas from Great Britain, why doesn't Tarnowski apply for permission to Berlin?—*Boston Transcript.*

YOU must admit that if the Teutons are on their last legs, as some people claim, they still manage to kick up a good deal of trouble.—*Atlanta Journal.*

AND if Mr. Tarnowski plans to follow the example of Mr. Dumba he might as well buy a round-trip ticket while he is about it.—*Boston Transcript.*

A RUSSIAN food expert in this country for the Allies says the American farmer is getting too much for his wheat. Very well, whose fault is it?—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE stipulation that the American troops will be withdrawn in forty days if the conditions are satisfactory seems to point to a long sojourn in Mexico.—*Chicago Herald.*

SPEAKING of the antique eggs that investigators are discovering in storage these days, a friend reports that he even found "The Lays of Ancient Rome" in a second-hand establishment.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE Atlantic Ocean is America's best liquid asset.—*Grand Rapids News.*

WHAT will happen when the hens take up egg control?—*New York Sun.*

MONTANA voters believed a woman's place was in the House.—*Wall Street Journal.*

NOTICE that nobody is trying to explain the sudden sharp advance in salaries.—*Savannah News.*

EVERY time the Allies get another ally they hold a jubilee—as long as the ally lasts.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT is a dubious sort of satisfaction an American gets out of seeing the American flag go down flying.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE trouble about making a food boycott effective is that everybody nourishes a secret purpose to let everybody else do it.—*Boston Transcript.*

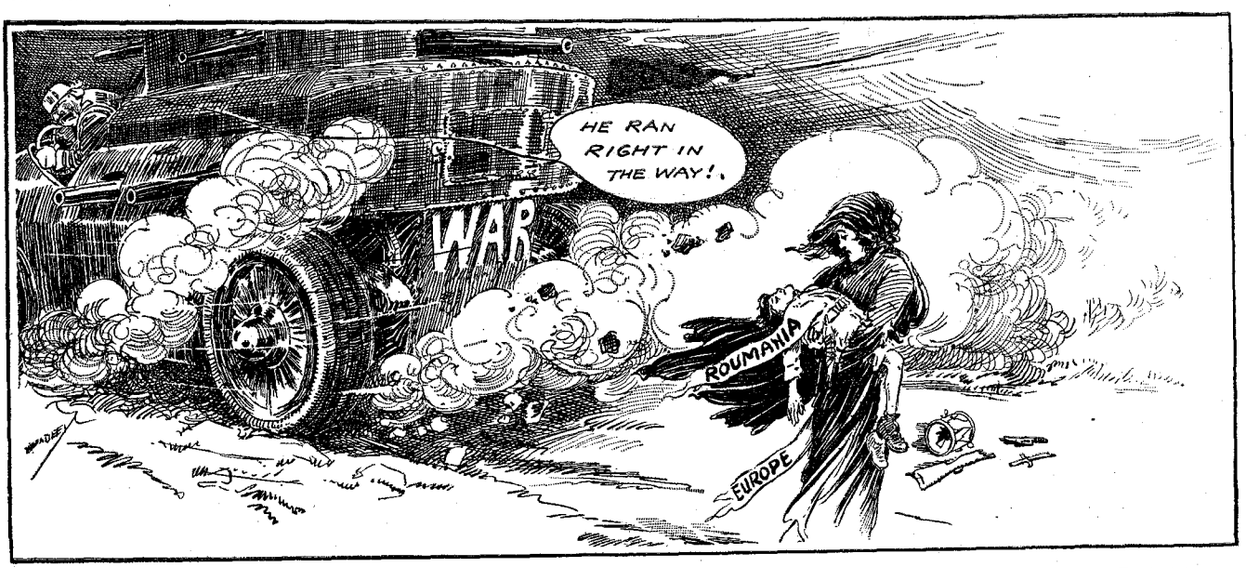
MAYBE Great Britain, remembering Dumba, thinks that Count Tarnowski hasn't got any safe conduct to be guaranteed.—*Boston Transcript.*

BOSTON is predicting thirty-dollar shoes. It will be idle to talk about skirts being lengthened while the women are wearing such shoes.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"PABST Talks Temperance."—Head-line. As the late Confederate General Forrest said: "Come on, boys, if we can't lick 'em we'll jine 'em."—*Boston Transcript.*

BUCHAREST has been called the little Paris, and seems to be living up to its reputation as the objective of the German tourists who were unable to get to the other Paris.—*Kansas City Star.*

PATRICK QUINLAN, the recently released agitator, told a Carnegie Hall audience that the diet in the Trenton Penitentiary drives men insane. Wait till he sees his grocer bill for the first week following his release.—*New York Evening Sun.*




JUST ANOTHER LITTLE FELLOW. —Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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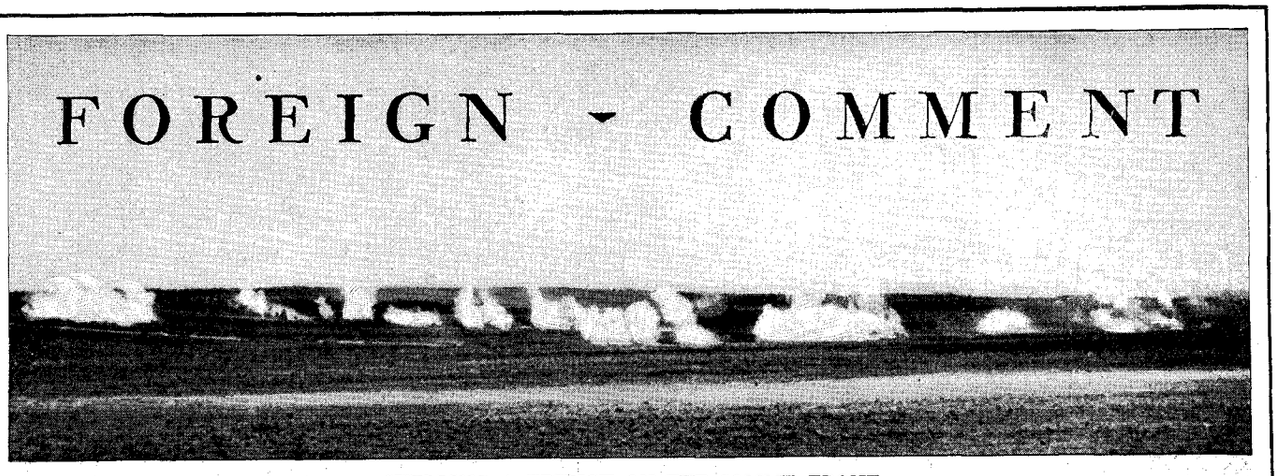
# FOREIGN - COMMENT



SHELLING A TRENCH ON THE SOMME FRONT.

This photograph was taken in the French trenches and shows the shells bursting over the German trenches, less than one hundred yards distant.

## THE ALLIES GREET THE PRESIDENT

A CHANGE OF HEART seems to have come over the Allied press with the reelection of President Wilson, and the great majority of the Entente organs express satisfaction that he is firmly seated in the Presidential chair for another four years. Not a few of them are hard put to it to wriggle out of the position of antagonism they had previously assumed toward our National Executive over his conduct of the submarine controversy, but they base their new optimism on the idea that the impossibility of a third term will allow President Wilson to conduct his foreign policy with a much firmer hand. However this may be, one organ of great traditions, the London *Truth*, warns its readers that the Allies may not find this altogether to their liking. *Truth* indulges in some very plain and sensible speaking regarding England's attitude to our President, and says:

"The reelection of Mr. Wilson is a disappointment to the many people in this country who have been expecting valuable results to this country and its Allies from his ejectment from office. On what this expectation was based it is difficult to see; for while in the fervor of electioneering Mr. Hughes has stood for a more strenuous assertion of the dignity and rights of the United States, he has never revealed any desire to take a hand in the European quarrel. A neutral must be a neutral, and Mr. Wilson's handling of international questions has shown us that a more peremptory assertion of neutral rights on the part of the United States would not necessarily have been to our advantage.

"It has been the fashion here to sneer at Mr. Wilson for his patience with Germany, but the best testimonial to the 'correctitude' of his policy is that his downfall was hoped for more frankly and rudely in Germany than here. This ought to teach our people to judge him more justly, especially when they see that the larger half of his own countrymen approve of his policy. Of course, the American voters have not been exclusively moved by international questions, but they would have been had there been any violent antagonism on the subject of American neutrality.

"The long and the short of it is that Mr. Wilson, having been originally elected by a minority, has, after four years of office, converted his minority into a majority. That is a remarkable achievement. He will now be in office—it is to be hoped—till the war comes to an end, and we had better make the best of him."

THE DICTATOR.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The unanimity with which the Entente papers express the belief in a sharper foreign policy extends even to Russia, where we find the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* writing:

"American political history shows that a President usually commits himself to a more definite policy during his second Administration. President Wilson will not now be bound by considerations of political prudence, and will show greater freedom of action. The victorious candidate can not help seeing that half the nation require from him not so much pacifism as dignity. He declared a year ago that he would not permit piracy, but, busy with the election, he has not had time to make good this pronouncement, and Germany has continued to sink ships at the very shores of America. He now must show that his declaration is not mere words."

The *Birzheviya Vedomosti* supports the view of its neighbor on the banks of the Neva by remarking:

"The American nation indorses President Wilson's policy of 'peace.' It has voted for a President who exerted all his energy to prevent the country from going to war, and at the same time tried to maintain national dignity. But recent German submarine-attacks show how difficult it is to accomplish both of these aims. The moment will come when America will be so full of gold that it will not need to pump more wealth out of Europe. Perhaps by or before this time President Wilson's rôle of pacifist will end."

Paris has much the same opinion, tho almost all the papers deprecate the idea of our joining in the war on either side; thus, the enormously popular *Petit Journal*, says:

"Evidently an immense majority of the electorate pronounced against war, but, apart from the millions of voters who approved the vigor with which the President forced the

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Germans to cede on the submarine-war question, other millions voted for Hughes because he demanded an even firmer defense of American rights. The Chief Executive is obliged to take into account this double wish. Just as Hughes could not have ignored the verdict against war, so Wilson must take into consideration the condemnation of a line of policy which Roosevelt has characterized as 'backboneless.'"

Turning to London, we find Mr. J. L. Garvin expressing the view of the majority of the English press when he writes in *The Observer:*

"Mr. Wilson will have an unprecedented opportunity to write his name much larger on the page of history. There is no other wish on this side but that the American people under his rule may advance from strength to strength. For our part, we shall not easily abandon the hope that the United States sooner, rather than later, may fulfil its unavoidable destiny as one of the world's great Powers by taking a leading part in the establishment and maintenance of such a new international order, based on the inviolable faith of treaties, as may go far to save mankind on both sides of more than one ocean from wider wars, and to save all civilization itself from the return to chaos."

An interesting forecast of the results of President Wilson's reelection upon our domestic affairs is given from an onlooker's standpoint in the London *New Statesman*. It runs:

"In domestic affairs the President has suffered a check so important that the legislature of his second term must of necessity be widely different from that of his first. Radical measures are impossible in a balanced House of Representatives, and the Republicans will act in the expectation that the next Congressional elections, two years hence, can be depended upon to give them the control of the Chamber. If, however, Mr. Wilson's day as the initiator of social and economic legislation is over, it is clear that his opponents have no power to go back upon his achievement or to carry party projects of their own. On the other hand, such genuinely national measures as are embodied in the preparedness bills should go forward with accelerated speed. The Republicans can not conceivably hamper the Administration in regard to the Army and Navy in view of their incessant labors to prove that what the country needs is much more preparedness than the expiring Democratic Congress could be induced to vote for. In a word, while Mr. Wilson will do nothing more in the way of social finance, child labor, or the standard working-day, he should be more of a national President than he was with a strong party majority at his back."

THE RULER OF THE SEA.

"Behold, O World, how do I look?"

"Like this, Britannia."
—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

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**THAT UNLUCKY NAME**—The name of Hughes seems to be unlucky to its possessors during the year 1916, says *The Westminster Gazette*, which continues:

"A philosopher meditating on the mutability of human fortunes might well take for his text the sad story of the Hugheses. A month ago Hughes was a name which inspired a number of quite worthy people with something like frenzy. Now, how different is the view! The Premier of Australia has staked his reputation on a vote, and has been beaten. Judge Hughes in the States has failed of his high ambition. And Sir Sam Hughes in Canada has been shorn of his power, and is avenging himself by intemperate attacks on the Home Government. It will be some time before people seek again to conjure with this particular name."

## ENGLAND HAS A JOLT

DISTINCTLY PERTURBED by the recent German raid into the English Channel, the British Government has set its naval house in order. In response to an insistent demand that a seaman who has seen active service in the present war should head the technical side of the Admiralty, Sir John Jellicoe, the "victor of Jutland," has been recalled from the North Sea and promoted to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, a position universally regarded as the "blue ribbon" of the naval service. The Channel raid actually occurred on the night of October 21, when—to quote the London *Saturday Review:*

"Ten destroyers attempted the raid, which resulted in the sinking of one empty transport, the whole of her crew being saved. We also lost six drift-net boats and the torpedo-boat destroyer *Flirt*, while the *Nubian*, a destroyer of the same class, was disabled by a torpedo, and grounded in bad weather, but is likely to be salved. Two enemy destroyers were at first announced to have been sunk by our fire, but Mr. Balfour corrected this statement when he declared that he had 'ground for thinking' that two destroyers 'struck mines, and probably sank.'"

This raid gave a serious jar to the quiet confidence the British feel in the ability of their fleet to defend them from just this sort of attack. This jolt developed into serious disquiet when later it became evident that the Government was attempting to "hush up" the affair as far as possible. This led to an outcry against that philosopher-statesman, Arthur Balfour, and a vigorous demand for his dismissal as civil head of the Navy. A typical example of the plain speaking evoked by any danger to the Navy is found in the usually mild London *Nation*, which thus voices its wrath:

"If the House of Commons could have gone to an open vote on Wednesday on Mr. Balfour's administration of the Navy, it would have decreed his dismissal by a majority of ten to one. The Channel-raid, and the untruthful and evasive account of it, were responsible for this profound resentment. No incident of the war could be more wounding to the national pride; even tho others may have been judged to touch more intimately the issues of the war and the fortunes of the Power on which they hang. But there are graver considerations than those of injured pride. Now that the long-hidden results of the second German submarine campaign are being revealed, the country asks why the Admiralty have failed to repeat Lord Fisher's brilliant repulse of the first. Why, indeed? The Navy is practically on the defensive, and yet a primary purpose of defense is unfulfilled. No one blames the sailors, and their able and accomplished Admiral-in-Chief. They are magnificent. But did any one, knowing Mr. Balfour's character, intellect, temperament, methods of work, imagine for a moment that he was the man to play the part of director to a machine that wants above everything else a prompt, ingenious, practical, forethinking intelligence? What he knew he did well enough. His dispatches have been excellent, his diplomacy adroit; and if words could sink a fleet, there would not be a German cockboat left afloat. But in serious times Mr. Balfour should never have gone to the Admiralty, and if he has a true sense of duty to his country he will at once give place to a more capable figure."

Despite the endeavors of the British authorities to make

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light of the Channel-raid we can see from the German papers that it must have been a considerable success, from a German standpoint. The German papers claim that "numerous enemy patrol-steamers, several destroyers, and a mail-boat" were sunk, and this claim is in great part admitted by the British, while Mr. Balfour has been unable to substantiate his statement that two German destroyers sank. Commenting on his hasty assertion, the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks:

"The contention of the British that two German destroyers were sunk throws their other claims into the proper relief. The English attempts to suppress and deceive will entirely fail to spoil our joy and pride over this magnificent stroke. One can understand British remorse over this unpunished intrusion of German war-ships immediately before British harbors and in the Channel. One realizes the necessity to counteract the disquieting disappearance of vaunted British sea-supremacy by minimizing our successes. But all this only increases the satisfaction of the German nation over the latest gallant cruise of our bluejackets."

Looking back toward the Battle of Jutland and viewing it in the light of this Channel-raid—an incursion into waters which the British have always considered peculiarly their own—the German papers see proof of England's "departed supremacy at sea." The Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* writes:

"The expression 'driven off' in the British Admiralty's communiqué is naturally empty words. Such a 'driving off' as the English pretend to have accomplished is altogether impossible at sea, as naturally every fleet which comes out, even the smallest, must return to its base. The fact remains that German destroyer forces made a successful sortie in a sea which the English consider more than any other as their classic and very own region of supremacy."

More lies behind the German success than at first meets the eye; the future of Belgium is incidentally involved, as this extract from the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, a semiofficial organ, clearly shows:

"The coast of Flanders has often shown us during the past two years what it is worth to us in war. But to the lengths to which we have penetrated in the North Sea this time—close to the vital nerves of England and France—even the daring of our 'black weapon' (German torpedo service) has never before ventured. How loudly have the English press not sung the praise of the invincible, all-securing obstacles in the Channel. The intrepid cruise of our destroyers has swept them away. When our flotilla-commander gives the signal 'At the foe!' there are no obstacles. It is too bad that our forces encountered so many hospital-ships. It is true that we have a very good right to view with skepticism everything which goes by the name of an English hospital-ship, as we know that England misuses these ships unscrupulously for other purposes. But our conduct of war is still marked by too much nobility even to risk the appearance of doing wrong, and who would complain on this score?

"What Britannia's rule in the North Sea and in the Channel amounts to will now, perhaps, gradually begin to dawn even upon people in England. Should it be attempted to strengthen British rule in those regions by placing more ships there, then our harvest will begin in earnest! Then, perhaps, the day will again come when our fleet will no longer seek the enemy in the North Sea in vain. May the destroyers, which in a brilliant action have carried terror and destruction to the enemy, prove to be the forerunners of that hour!"

SO UNNEUTRAL

GERMAN ADMIRAL (to Norwegian mariner)—"Why this attitude? Because we sink a score or so of your ships you refuse our *U*-boats the friendly shelter of your harbors. It is most unkind and unneutral." —*Land and Water* (London).

## NORWAY'S DILEMMA

THE SYMPATHY OF NEUTRALS in Sweden and Switzerland has gone out to Norway during the long-drawn-out negotiations with Germany upon the submarine issue. It will be recalled that in October Norway prohibited the submarines of any of the belligerent nations from using Norwegian territorial waters. Germany has regarded this order as directed against her, altho she has accepted a similar order by Sweden without protest. As a result, Norwegian shipping is being sunk by German submarines while the matter is still in course of negotiation between Christiania and Berlin, tho rumors of a settlement of the controversy are in the air, and the Copenhagen *Politiken* announces that Norway is prepared to modify her submarine restrictions in return for a more generous supply of coal from Germany. However that may be, Norway is still in a predicament which seems to promise her an unpleasant moment whichever way she may choose to escape. This is the trying situation in which Norway now finds herself as stated by one of the prominent Swiss papers, the *Journal de Genève:*

"Norway is placed in a most cruel dilemma. If she does not comply with the injunctions of Germany her coasts will be blockaded and her commerce ruined. If she yields she compromises her neutrality and draws upon herself the anger of Great Britain and her Allies. Germany presents to Norway an ultimatum less grave in its consequences than that presented on August 2, 1914, to Belgium, but equally brutal, equally cynical, and equally contrary to all law. Such proceedings are a menace to all the small States of Europe, whose interest, dignity, and independence are at stake."

Sweden, too, seems to have adopted a sympathetic attitude, for the Stockholm *Aftonbladet* remarks:

"Public opinion in Sweden is in full sympathy with the Norwegian feeling of indignation. This sympathy is all the greater because the Norwegian order of October 13, forbidding to foreign submarines access to Norwegian territorial waters, which provoked the German protest and the violent attacks on Norwegian shipping, is practically identical with the step taken by Sweden by the orders of May and July last; in fact, it was copied from them."

Meanwhile, Germany seems determined to secure a settlement of the controversy favorable to her. The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* writes:

"It seemed, from the decisions arrived at by the Norwegian war-insurance companies, that the Norwegians would heed the German warnings. This fresh news shows, however, that there are still Norwegian ship-owners who will not hear, but continue to render assistance to our enemies. These ship-owners must not be surprized if their vessels, loaded with contraband, are placed in the same category as enemy ships and are treated as such by our submarines. If one of these vessels should be sunk, official Norway will kindly refrain from raising an outcry about German retaliation. A country that helps our enemies and not us has forfeited the right to be considered neutral."

Still stronger are the expressions of the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which says:

"What the Norwegian Government has decided regarding the

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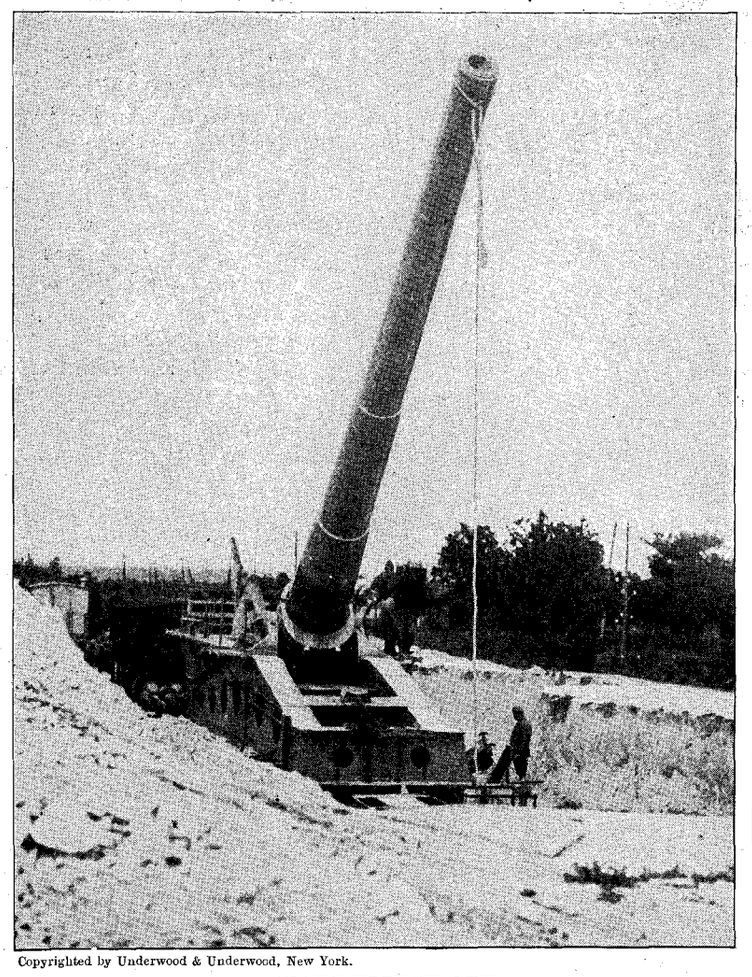
war-submarines we do not know, but should it adhere to the regulations which it published a few weeks ago it will soon be enlightened by us that we do not attribute any legal power to these regulations, and we shall therefore ignore them. The Norwegian Government thus will be confronted with a serious situation if, in spite of that, it insists on its measures which are contrary to international law."

Nor do Germany's diplomatic representatives in Norway show any tendency to speak honeyed words locally. The Christiania *Dagbladet* publishes an interview with Dr. Michaelis, the German Minister to Norway, in which he states that—



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A GIANT FRENCH GUN.

An idea of the immensity of this great 240-millimeter gun can be obtained by comparing it with one of the men standing below in the dugout. The gun is moved on a railroad constructed for that purpose only.

"Germany can not tolerate any special treatment of war- and merchant-submarines by neutrals. Norway is the sole neutral which, by special instructions, has conveyed the impression of adopting the views of the Entente.

"Germany is permitted by international law to defend herself with all her powers against Norwegian ships carrying contraband, which prolongs the war; and the recent food crises in Great Britain, France, and Russia have shown that Germany is on the right path. Germany will not be deprived of the sharp weapon she possesses in the submarine. On the other hand, Germany will always respect Norway's really difficult position, and the most we expect of really independent Norway is that she does not treat German warfare and German economic problems differently than those of the enemy."

In the Allied press a storm of protest has risen against the sinking of Norwegian ships, especially during bad weather. Among some 175 Norwegian ships sunk by Germany since war began, the case which has excited most angry comment is that of the *Ravn*, whose crew were left in two open boats a considerable distance from land. The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Daily News* reports that—

"In a heavy snow-squall the captain's boat disappeared. The first officer's boat was half-full of water, while the men were rowing for thirteen hours. Two of them dropt dead while rowing, and a third went mad. The first officer had a hard time in urging the sailors to continue their struggle for life. Late at night they reached the shore on a desolate spot, where they had to remain in the open till daylight in a snow-storm. During the night two more men died from exhaustion. In the morning the party reached Teribeskoei lighthouse. All searches for the captain's party have been without result."

Mr. Erich Lilienthal takes up the matter in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and explains that the Norwegian sailors run these risks with their eyes open, having allowed themselves to be bribed by "England, the Great Corrupter":

"If they had not succumbed to this temptation, they could hardly have avoided admiring the patriotism and devotion of the German submarine-crews, who face such discomfort and danger to destroy Norwegian ships. They would realize, in spite of their own losses, that Germany is the representative of a higher morality."

This remark has drawn an acrid reply from *The Westminster Gazette*, which, with the memory of recent *Zeppelin*-raids over London in mind, writes:

"As the mother sees the dead body of her little baby, her emotions must be those of admiration for the patriotism and devotion of the *Zeppelin*-crews, who face such discomfort and danger in order to drop the death-dealing bomb. She must realize, despite her loss, that the German sky-pilots who have killed her child are the representatives of a higher morality. Even as we write this it seems like a parody, and yet it is all only current German mentality, vouched for by a thousand instances."

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**THE SOMME AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN**—The British are beginning to ask just what the Somme offensive is all about, and S. Verdad, writing in the London *New Age*, tells us that it is to educate the new armies. He says:

"If the objective had been Lille—Lille, with its ramifications of railway-lines, German storehouses, powder-magazines, and so on—that, now, would have been something. For the Germans attach a great deal of importance to Lille and hardly any to Bapaume. I do not say that they will not regret losing Bapaume, the fall of which is imminent; for they certainly will. But for the purposes of their Western campaign Bapaume hardly matters at all (its fall will touch merely their military pride), and Lille matters a great deal. . . . But the bald fact is that the more thinking sections of the population, as determined as ever to continue the war, are beginning to question, not the real and alleged blunders of the politicians, but the very obvious blunders of the higher military authorities. The capture of Bapaume and of Monastir will bring us very little forrader in a military sense. Why then aim at them? We shall be told that there were good reasons for our advancing on the Somme. One is, I readily admit, the fact that our line there joined the French line, and that we were in consequence in closer touch with the French General Staff. We have much to learn from the French. One is how to keep the number of men in the auxiliary services down to the minimum; the other is how to maintain the infantry and artillery in close touch before, during, and after an attack. This latter object could have been achieved—supposing the Lille objective to have been decided upon—by attaching a corps of expert French gunners and officers of the rank of captain or major to the section of British force engaged. I admit the benefits of the liaison; but I point to the uselessness of Bapaume and the extreme importance of Lille."

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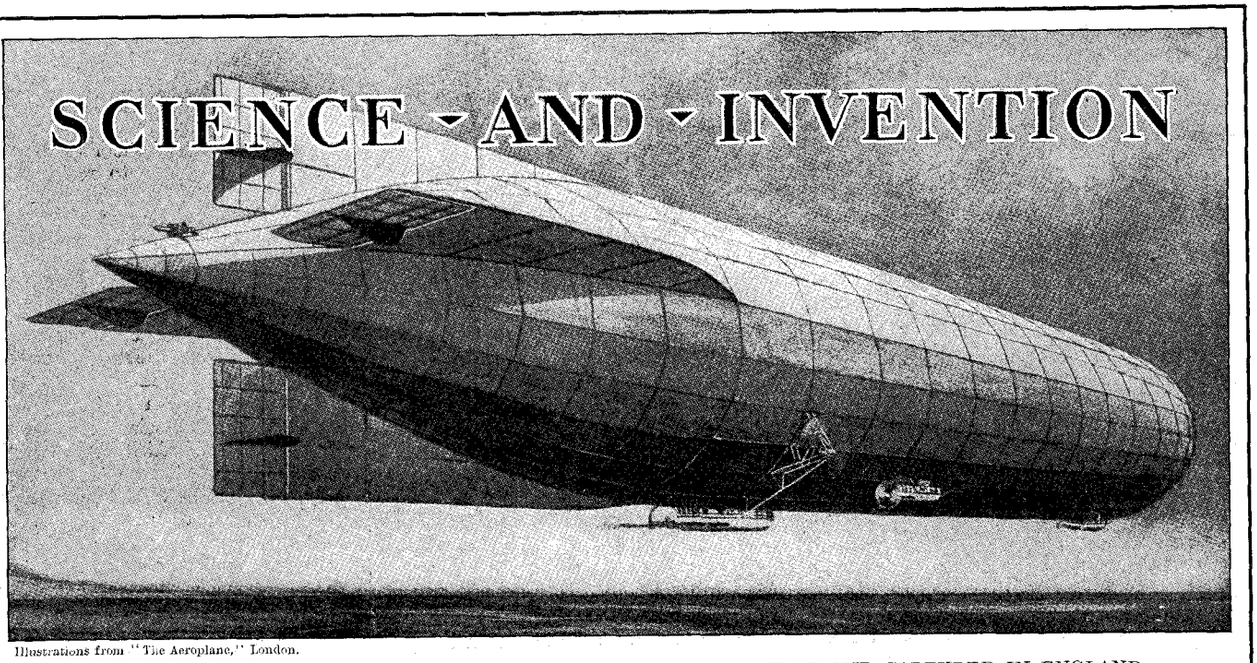
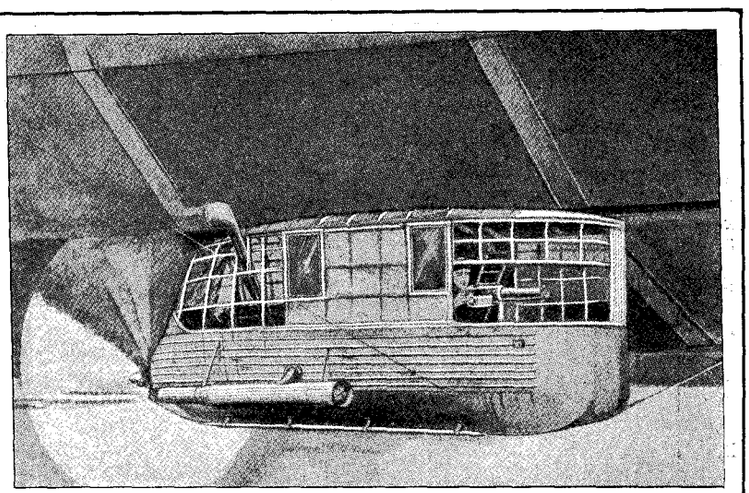


Illustrations from "The Aeroplane," London.

AN ARMED GERMAN WAR-*ZEPPELIN*, DRAWN FROM THE WRECK OF ONE CAPTURED IN ENGLAND,
Showing the gondolas, one of the two "power-eggs," and the machine-gun emplacement at the stern.

# "ZEPPELIN" SECRETS DISCOVERED BY THE BRITISH

IF THE ENGLISH CAN NOT BUILD something better than a super-*Zeppelin*, it is high time they retired from business as an engineering nation. The low opinion of Germany's new air-ship, here implied, is held by Mr. C. G. Grey, editor of *The Aeroplane* (London), who was permitted to make a thorough study of a Teuton air-ship captured "somewhere in Essex." As a whole, he tells us, the *Zeppelin* is moderately well designed, "fearsomely clumsy" in its detail design, and "most abominably made." In this deficiency of the Germans he sees England's opportunity, for she has most of their experience at her disposal and can easily improve on their product, provided her air-ships are to be built "by real engineers and not by enthusiastic amateurs." Yet it is admitted that the *Zeppelin* is quite a useful weapon, whose military and naval value is very high in proportion to its cost. Its performance, considering its internal economy, is wonderfully good, but taken as a job in engineering "it isn't up to much." A parallel is drawn between the super-*Zeppelins* and the submarines that have been hastily turned out during the war. They are effective in a fashion, they are not without some good ideas, but, all in all, they "simply shriek 'Made in Germany.'" We read then:



ONE OF THE "POWER-EGGS."

There is one of these, with its engine, machine gun, and dynamo, on each side of the *Zeppelin*, beside the larger gondolas fore and aft.

"Briefly it may be said that the new ships are of a fairly good stream-line shape. This particular ship is said to be 680 feet long. I did not measure it, but probably it is actually 220 meters. Its maximum diameter is officially given as 72 feet, or presumably between 20 and 24 meters. The hull tapers to a sharp point at the tail, and there is no gas-bag aft of the rudder-post, the pointed end being a very light stream-line 'fairing,' riveted on to the last hoop girder, to which girder the rudder-post and elevator-spar are attached.

"The construction of the hoop girders is rather interesting. In the fore part of the ship the hoops are built up of ordinary lattice girders of triangular section, but the fifth hoop from the nose, to which the foremost gondola is slung, is strengthened by a curious 'king-post' girder arrangement, as shown in the illustration [on page 1594]. Thence afterward every alternate hoop girder is similarly king-posted, the plain triangular girders in between acting rather as distance-pieces for the longitudinal girders than as actual ribs for the ship.

"The longitudinal girders are of similar triangular section. The job of joining the triangular longitudinals to the triangular hoop girders is naturally difficult. Here and there, where particular strains come on the girders, such as places where the cars and propellers are attached, there are extraordinary arrangements of girders which strike one as being distinctly clumsy, altho it must have taken an immense amount of brain-power to work them out. . . . . .

"Unlike the old ships, in which there was a V-shaped keel underneath the envelop, the new ships have a flat bottom, the bottom constituting one of the twenty-five sides of the ship. The keel is built up inside the hull so as to form an inverted V over the flat-bottom section. This inverted keel not only strengthens the ship, but forms a passage-way inside to facilitate communication between the different cars. The actual footway itself consists of very thin three-ply boards only nine inches wide, laid on top of one of the longitudinal girders. Obviously there is some form of hand-rail as well, as otherwise a false step would land one over the edge of the 'cat-walk'—as our people call it—and through the fabric, into space.

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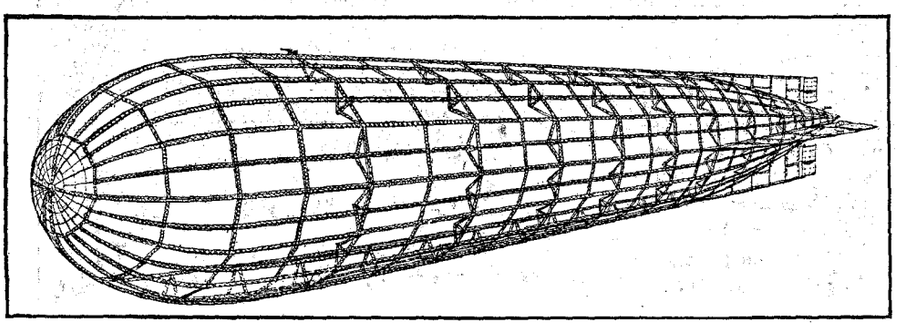
"Owing to this inverted keel the gas-bags are of necessity the shape of cheeses with a section cut out, the keel occupying the position of the cut-out section. It seems possible that in inflating the ship the gas-bags are only partially filled with hydrogen, and that the bifurcated portion below is left hanging over the 'cat-walk,' and so leaves room for the hydrogen to expand as the ship rises to higher levels."

The writer goes on to relate that the new *Zeppelins* have each four cars with six engines and six propellers. The engines are said to be 240 horse-power each, and he adds that:



THE SUPER-*ZEPPELIN'S* FRAMEWORK.

"It must need all of their 1,440 horse-power to get any speed on the ship, and apparently the new ships are really quite fast, if one is to judge from what one hears from those who have chased them. . . . . .

"The engines are all of the recognized six-cylinder Maybach type with three inlet valves and two exhausts to each cylinder.

"Evidently the Germans set considerable store by keeping their engines cool when running, for the oil used in lubricating the engine is passed through a small honeycomb radiator placed high up outside the car. One gives the Germans credit for knowing quite a lot about internal-combustion engines, judging by the wonderful reliability their car and aero engines have shown, so that the idea is worth considering.

"The radiators for cooling the water around the cylinders are of very great size, and are stuck up above the gondolas, where they get the full effect of the ship's speed through the air—and incidentally create the maximum head-resistance.

"Between each engine and its bevel-box, and also between the pusher engines and their propellers, there is a hand-operated clutch and band brake, so that the engine can be run without starting the propeller.

"In the case of all the cars the petrol-tanks are carried inside the hull of the ship and well away from the engines, evidently so that if a petrol-tank is punctured by hostile fire there will be no fear of petrol drifting into the engines and catching light. The point is worth noting by young officers attacking air-ships, who may be tempted to keep on firing into the gondolas in the hope of setting the ship on fire by perforating a petrol-tank. Their best game is to fire into the hull of the ship just over the top of the gondolas. They will then be much more likely to puncture a petrol-tank and set fire to it, no matter what type of ammunition they may be using, than by firing either at the gondolas or the gas-bags."

The armament of the new ships is somewhat a matter of dispute, our informant says, tho it is certain that each of the "power-eggs" carries a machine gun forward so that the engine mechanic may protect himself if attacked, and—

"There is also an emplacement for one machine gun built into the stream-line fairing at the extreme end of the ship. This machine gun is actually placed aft of the trailing edge of the rudder, and one imagines that the gunner must feel fairly lonely 200 feet away from his fellow men, and with nothing moving except the great rudder creaking to and fro within a few inches of his head.

"It is when one pictures to oneself that lonely little man sitting up all by himself in the blackness of the night, with nothing to do except watch, that one begins to realize the nerve required of a *Zeppelin* crew, and when one thinks of even the other men, who have one another's company to keep their hearts up, cruising about over more or less accurate gun-fire, and vigorously sought for by aeroplanes of superior speed, knowing that they are supported only by those hundreds of thousands of feet of highly inflammable gas, one's respect for their bravery rises quite considerably.

"It is not even materially decreased by the stories one hears of the evidence which hypodermic needle-pricks give that the crews are pretty heavily doped either before or during their voyages. . . . . .

"We can account for five machine guns between the roof, tail, and 'power-egg' emplacements, and one may assume that there are at least two machine guns in each of the big gondolas, which would make nine machine guns all told. This would require nine men at least; six engine mechanics would make fifteen; there would probably be a couple of men on the elevator-wheel, and a couple of men on the rudder-wheel, either singly, with a relief, or working in pairs.

"This would make nineteen in all, after which one would have the skipper, the second-in-command, and a wireless operator to make up the twenty-two which seem to form the average *Zeppelin* crew.

"Doubtless, however, a number of these jobs are interchangeable. For example, the 'power-egg' mechanics would probably operate their own machine guns, and very probably one of the control-gear hands would also be a relief wireless operator."

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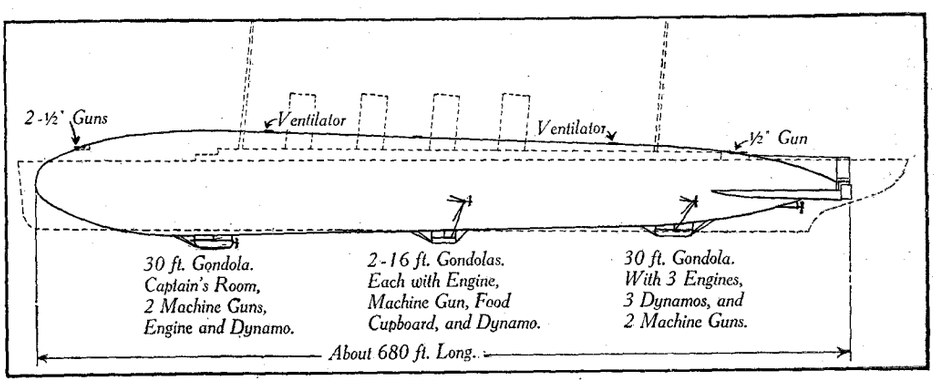
**EAST-AND-WEST ROWS BEST**—Plants of low growth, with foliage very near the ground, may be said to live in a special climate, owing to the localization of specific conditions of heat and humidity at that level. Owing to this the yield is influenced by such an apparently trifling circumstance as the direction in which the rows run—whether from east to west or from north to south. This is confirmed by some recent experiments with sugar-beets, reported in the *Progrès Agricole de Montpellier*. According to this the yield from rows running from east to west exceeded that of the rows running from north to south by 19 quintals per hectare, or 7 per cent. The excess in the yield of sugar was 2.9 quintals per hectare. It was chiefly the weight of the leaves which was affected. It is observed, however, that such large differences are obtained in regions subject to great fluctuations of temperature, due to strong sunshine or violent winds from north to south. In temperate climates the gains noted are by no means so large, tho worth getting, since the method involves no extra expense.


2-½" Guns
Ventilator
Ventilator
½" Gun
30 ft. Gondola. Captain's Room, 2 Machine Guns, Engine and Dynamo.
2-16 ft. Gondolas. Each with Engine, Machine Gun, Food Cupboard, and Dynamo.
30 ft. Gondola. With 3 Engines, 3 Dynamos, and 2 Machine Guns.
About 680 ft. Long.

THE WAR-*ZEPPELIN'S* SIZE AND EQUIPMENT.

The dotted lines show the comparative size of the *Lusitania*.

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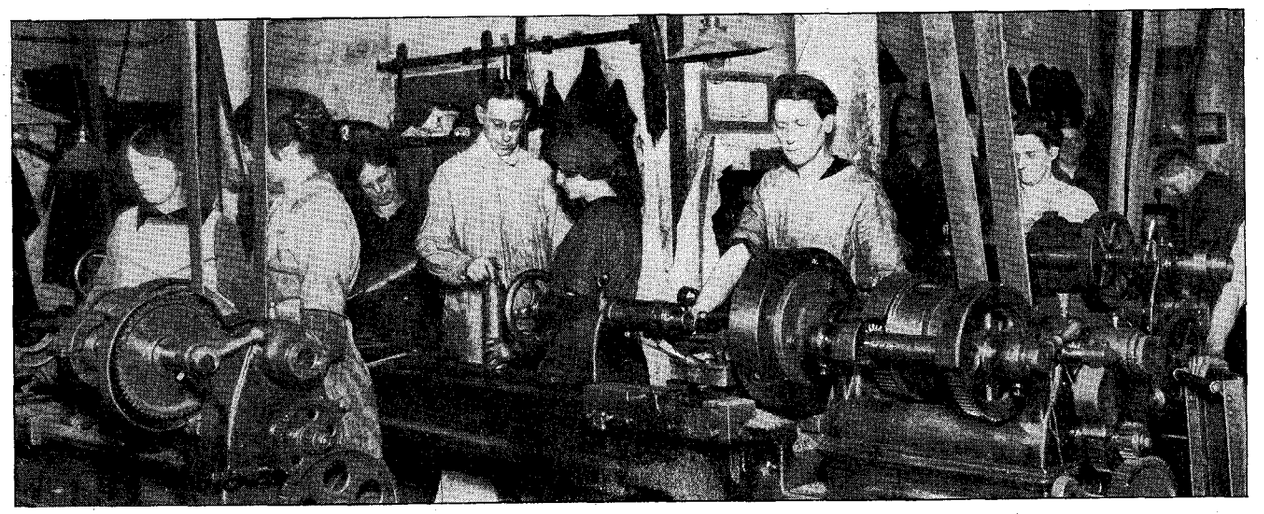

WHY CAN NOT OUR MEN TURN OUT AS GOOD AMMUNITION AS THESE GERMAN WOMEN DO?

## WHAT AILS THE MUNITIONS-MAKERS?

ALL IS NOT WELL with some of the large concerns that have undertaken to fill foreign contracts for shells, rifles, and other munitions of war. During the past year the miracles of production that seemed to be foretold by the springing up of huge munitions-plants, almost overnight, have not materialized. A contributor to *Machinery* (New York, December), concealing his identity under the initials F. H. B., but stated by the editor, in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, to be "one who was for some time on the inside of one of the large corporations," gives some of the reasons for failure. "F. H. B." admits that we have exported millions of dollars' worth of war-materials during the ten or twelve months just past, but he asserts that a very small percentage of this has been ammunition or arms, and that most of this small proportion has been made by manufacturers having previous experience. From the huge new munitions-plants nothing of consequence has come—at least, nothing salable. He goes on:

"On the contrary, very discreditable rumors have been leaking, first into the trade and lately to the general public, of gross inefficiency in their operation, of abuses and wastage in all departments of their organization, culminating, as one might expect, in a general accusation of mismanagement. . . . It is assumed at the outset that the trouble with these plants is in their mental equipment. Certainly the trouble is not due to the inadequacy of the plants, because in most cases they are ideal for the purpose and far advanced, in details, for small economies of manufacture over the average of the large American industrial plants. Neither is it due to poor or inefficient equipment, because the equipment, as a whole, is known to be of good construction and mostly new."

The first point of vital weakness that "F. H. B." discovers is that the new organizations appear to be based on personality, not on mental efficiency. This weakness, he asserts, is common to many of the large corporations to which the big munitions-contracts have gone. He writes:

"In the specially organized plants, as they stand to-day, fully 50 per cent. of the executive positions are held by men who, because of their previous success in handling departments in which they had grown up, or because they have exhibited commendable loyalty on occasion, or possibly for no other reason than that they 'belonged,' have been lifted out of the parent organizations and placed in positions requiring mechanical refinement as far removed from their previous line of work as a dividing head is from a threshing-machine. If this 50 per cent. had been a latent factor, merely reducing the mechanical effectiveness of the organization to what was represented by the remainder, the result would not have been so disastrous. But the habit of acquiring a personal following, which was the basic principle in the school of organization in which these men were brought up, followed them into the munitions-plants and has proved their greatest drawback."

The consequences of this faulty organization have been, first, the lack of any definite limitations of authority; secondly, lack of team-work between departments; thirdly, the "side-tracking" of the best mechanical experience and ability into practical inactivity. Familiarity with a product, too, in many cases has been mistaken for ability to make it. We are told:

"These contracts for munitions were . . . orders to produce, in American factories, certain war-materials that were to be the exact counterpart of what had already been produced in various foreign countries for sufficient time to have developed their manufacture to a fine science. Every detail was specified in the most painstaking manner: the analysis of the materials used; the manner of examining and testing the materials; the dimensions of every component required, with the allowable variation from those dimensions; and the manner in which the parts were to be assembled, the various tests they were to be subjected to, and the basis of acceptance or rejection. Directions were given for everything. . . . This work is purely a problem in specialized mechanical engineering, and nothing more is demanded in its solution than the application of experience gained in the successful solution of similar problems in plants that have manufactured products of similar classification, tho presumably for an entirely different purpose.

"How many men with this sort of experience could be found in the munitions-plants it would be difficult to determine. It is certain that the percentage is very small, whereas the nature of the work and the record of the past year would indicate that, apart from the general business organization necessary to all such corporations, fully 75 per cent. of the initiative should be in the hands of men of recognized mechanical ability, experienced in the production of small interchangeable parts."

Few of the plants, the writer charges, have an organized department of labor. There is no systematic effort to hire men on a basis of probable efficiency, little guard against abuse of rating by dishonest foremen, no provision to detect "repeaters." And in dollars-and-cents value, all the abuses described and imaginable under the fixt rate-per-hour system "are as nothing compared with the money being thrown away in these plants on piece-work." "The examples cited and the weaknesses disclosed are more than sufficient to condemn this whole employment system as a relic of a former industrial period, entirely inadequate to meet the requirements of present-day conditions." The remedy, we are told, is what the late Pierpont Morgan would have called "unscrambling"—the bringing of order out of chaos; an operation apparently not impossible in a munitions-plant, even if inapplicable to a trust. The two elements to be borne in mind, "F. H. B." says, are a definite structure, with a consistent distribution of authority, and the setting of specified

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limits to authority, so that every man will have but one boss and will know who that boss is. In conclusion, we read:

"It is well within the limits of probability that if some of the scrambled organizations in the munitions-plants, as they are constituted to-day, were reconstructed with these two principles in mind and adhered to, their efficiency, with the same personnel intact, would be increased 100 per cent. The weak spots and leaks in the labor organization are not so complex, and it seems nothing short of criminal negligence that these have been allowed to continue so long. All that the circumstances require is the adoption of all or even a part of the features of a half-dozen modern systems of employment in use in American factories, and of which the details are commonly known."

## LACK OF FRESH AIR AT SEA

ONE WOULD SELECT the broad ocean as about the likeliest place on earth to find fresh air; yet Dr. R. C. Holcomb, a naval surgeon who has been investigating conditions on shipboard, tells us that more men per cubic foot of habitable air-space are to be found in the Navy than in almost any other occupation. Hence, insufficient air-space in the sleeping-quarters, exposure to extremes of temperature, and irregular sleeping hours. Add hard work and the possibility of accidents during storms, and we have some of the factors which may lead to an undue prevalence of injuries, diseases of the respiratory organs, and other maladies. Furthermore, writes an editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 18):

"With the development of aeronautics, men in the naval service have ascended to a great atmospheric tenuity; with the development of deep diving they have descended to atmospheric pressure equivalent to ten times the pressure at the sea-level; within the submarine they are confronted with a reduction of oxygen content and a high degree of human and chemical air vitiation.

"Now that the submarine is the center of so much interest, it is time to call attention to the problems which the underseaboat offers as a habitation. After investigating a series of accidents to the submarines of various nations, Holcomb believes that the hygiene of a submarine is largely a question of air-supply. . . . . .

"There can no longer be any doubt that, in aviation, mountain-climbing, and ballooning, certain physical features, notably the diminished oxygen pressure of the atmosphere, are of fundamental importance for the maintenance of comfortable existence. In caisson disease and diver's disease, physical factors incident to . . . decompression after exposure to a comprest atmosphere are likewise at work. These items have already become quite familiar to the students of respiration. Surgeon-General Stokes has referred to the injurious effects of carbon monoxid, which develops in gun-firing in the turrets of battle-ships, as one of the occupational risks of the Navy. He believes that this gas in the furnace-room gives rise to acute poisoning, often mistaken for heat prostration. In a sense the phenomena just cited must also be classed as special forms of menace from air-vitiation in the work on shipboard.

"Holcomb points out that the bacteriology of the air, which at the present moment no longer seems to appeal to us as worthy of the same serious consideration that is given to other factors of air-vitiation, deserves further study in the case of the battle-ship and the submarine. Considering the large number of men per cubic foot of habitable space on board a ship, he remarks that the bacteria of the skin become a matter of special consideration, not only as bearing directly on the health of the crew, but also within submarines, where the intense bacterial pollution must have its influence on the preservation of exposed foods—a notorious difficulty aboard these boats.

"The possibility of air-borne infection may not appear as formidable as it did in the days of Lister's pioneer work. It must be remembered, however, that the ship has features not similar to a habitation on shore. We can well understand, therefore, the appeal of the navy surgeon for further investigation of the bacteriology of the air on shipboard. Such an investigation is demanded, he contends, it for no other reason than the high sick-rate from tonsillitis. . . . The tonsillitis aboard battle-ships is probably dependent largely on the bacterial content of the living-spaces. Owing to the large number of human beings per cubic foot of air-space, the body surface supplies a culture medium for bacteria; the surface moisture and body heat contribute to bacterial growth, and ultimately the germs reach the atmosphere through drying in soiled clothing and bedding."

## SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST IN WAR

IN THE STRUGGLE for existence the fittest survive; but the "fittest" are not necessarily the best. In a single-handed fight between a man and a lion, the lion would probably win; he would for the moment be "fitter" than the man. And yet the continuance of civilization would require that the man should be the victor. War is at present a dominant and conspicuous phase of the struggle of life, and we are reminded on all sides that after all the fittest will survive and that the conflict is probably a necessary element in the progress of the human race. These are not the views of Prof. I. W. Howerth, of the University of California, who contributes an article on "War and the Survival of the Fittest" to *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, November). To quote and condense his article:

"When we analyze the struggle for existence, as carried on either by biological organisms or by nations, we find that it involves not only a competitive struggle of organism against organism or nation against nation, but also a struggle against natural conditions. In so far as it is a struggle against nature, it has nothing to do with war; it would remain if war were eliminated. Moreover, international competition manifests itself not only in war, but also in commerce, art, science, etc. Only rarely does it degenerate into war. War, then, is only a part of the struggle for existence. It is merely a phase of this struggle. Its elimination would not in the least interfere with the great law of struggle. If the nations of the world should become Christian, in fact as well as in name, and the principles of love and brotherhood should prevail throughout the world, there would still be plenty of opportunity for struggle afforded by nature, and by human nature, and progress need not be delayed. The law of progress is action, and action need not be of the destructive nature of war.

"But, while war is only an incident in the struggle for existence, and might therefore be eliminated without serious interference with that struggle, yet, on the whole and in general, it results in the survival of the fittest. Is this not a sufficient reason why it should not be abolished, even if it were possible for society to do so? Would not continuous peace among nations necessitate the abrogation of the law of the survival of the fittest and defeat the progress which is achieved by such survival? Let us consider this question squarely on its merits. We shall see that the fact that war does admittedly result in the survival of the fittest is no reason whatever why war should be condoned or encouraged.

"First, let us observe that evolution is not necessarily progressive, that it may lead to degradation, as in the case of the parasite, as well as to the development of a paragon of strength and beauty. The downfall of the Roman Empire was as much a phenomenon of social evolution as the rise of the Dutch Republic. In the evolutionary process the survivors are indeed the fittest, but the fittest are not necessarily the best; they are not always better from an ethical standpoint than those whom they supplant; they are merely those who are best adapted to the prevailing conditions.

"Since the survival of the fittest does not necessarily result in progress, what becomes of the argument that war is essential to progress because it results in the survival of the fittest? Plainly it is unfounded. As a matter of fact, this 'law of nature' has no more bearing upon the wisdom or expediency of striving to abolish war than the law of gravitation has upon the possibility of success in aviation.

"The idea, then, that war is 'a moral obligation' because it results in the survival of the fittest is as unwarranted as the inference from the law of the struggle for existence that it is a 'biological necessity.' Hence the related idea that it is impossible and undesirable to abolish war betrays a very imperfect conception of the laws of biology and of social advancement.

"Certainly those who talk about the necessity of war and

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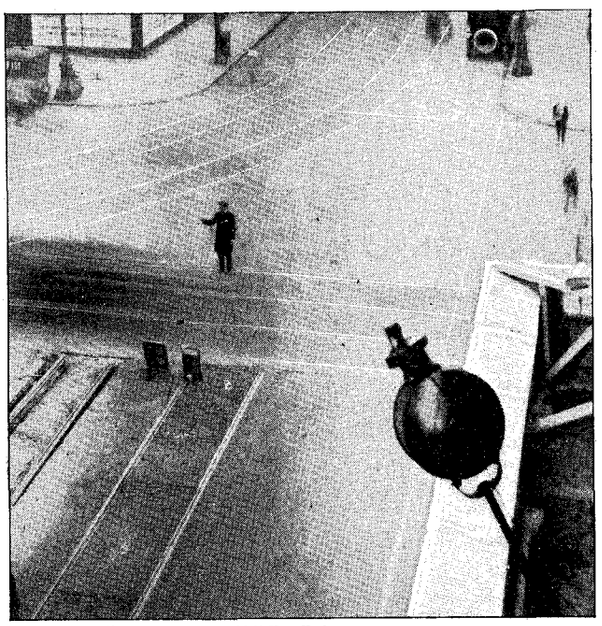
assert their belief in the natural law of the survival of the fittest do not act upon this belief in matters of personal concern. Would such persons, if a child of theirs were in battle with a ferocious animal, stand quietly by and console themselves with the reflection that the fittest will survive?

"The whole case for war rests upon a profound misconception of the nature and significance of natural law. Why does science endeavor to achieve the discovery of natural laws in the physical world? Is it that we may regard ourselves as impotent in the presence of such laws? or that we may yield obedience to them to avoid punishment? or that we may stand aloof and allow the free and unrestricted operation of the physical forces of nature? or that we may talk learnedly of these laws as insuperable obstacles to improvement upon nature by the practical application of our intelligence? Certainly not! It is for the practical purpose of enabling man to direct the forces of nature, and for that alone. Knowledge is power. Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation has not discouraged the construction of sky-scrapers. It has merely shown the necessity of care that in such construction the center of gravity fall within the base. Instead of an obstacle to architectural achievement, the law of gravity, representing as it does the unfailing operation of a natural force, indicates the very condition of success.

"Of course, as a matter of fact, nobody should try to 'hinder' the operation of a natural law, or 'encroach' upon it, and nobody with any knowledge of nature, and solicitous about the realization of ethical ends, would undertake to 'abrogate' a natural law except in the sense of counteracting one natural force by another. All that we can do, all that anybody should try to do, is to take advantage of the existence of a natural law so to arrange circumstances that the result of the operation of that law will be to human advantage, that is to say, that 'the fittest' may be 'the best.' The construction of the pyramids or the Washington Monument did not affect in the least the law of gravitation. The improvement of our grain and our live stock has not in the least affected the law of the survival of the fittest. No more would the development of a society in accordance with the highest qualities of man's nature affect that law. Natural law does not stand in the way of the one achievement any more than the other. The fittest nations will survive; it is for us to make fit the conditions. To assist us in this task is the supreme function and opportunity of science."



By courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

HOW ST. LOUIS POLICE WILL BE ILLUMINATED.

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**POLICE IN THE SPOT-LIGHT**—The "fierce light that beats upon a throne" will look dim indeed beside that which is in future to be thrown upon the traffic police in St. Louis. Says a writer in *The Electrical World* (New York, November 25):

"The Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis, Mo., is flood-lighting the traffic policemen on some of the busy corners of the city. The plan is meeting with wide local approval. The police like to be in the lime-light; the automobile-drivers appreciate anything that will speed up traffic, and the Union Electric Company is pleased to know that the attempt to aid the public is successful. Last winter an effort to make the motions of these traffic-directors more easily seen was made by equipping them with big white gloves. To increase the illumination at the busy corners, 500-watt lamps in flood-lighting projectors have been mounted on adjacent high buildings. Since the lamps are located well above the street and the beams from them are sent almost directly downward, there is no objectionable glare either in the eyes of the officers or in those of car-drivers. Now that the plan has been tried out it is expected that more of the units will soon be installed."

## THE BENEFITS OF SHOCK

SOME OF OUR AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ought to build 42-centimeter guns to blow up their own plants—to annihilate the past and make it possible to start absolutely afresh. This is the editorial opinion of *The American Machinist*. This journal prints pictures of a French shop smashed to pieces by heavy shells, and it intimates that a shock of this kind, or its equivalent, is needed to knock the self-sufficiency out of some of our manufacturers. We are suffering in places, he says, from dry-rot—a thing much more common than physical destruction, and invariably fatal. "Shops that decay have no hope of resurrection." The American manufacturer, he goes on, needs a stimulus. The will-power, soothed by habit and routine, goes to sleep. Human nature needs a sudden shock to jar it out of its rut. To quote the editorial page:

"When a man is not really a 'dead one,' the results of shock are decidedly effective. The down-and-out club is naturally larger in membership than the come-back club, but the latter usually draws its membership from the former and does not as a rule give them back. One result of a moral or physical upheaval is the complete forgetting of past limitations. Reconstruction is not gaged by the remembrance of former accomplishments, nor limited by the thought of past failures. San Francisco benefited by its earthquake. The time to come back is before you are down and out. . . . . .

"No more paying investment could be had by many shops than one that would necessitate their complete rebuilding and also furnish the stimulus for it. But unfortunately those very shops that need it most can not be induced to spend enough to buy the powder with which to blow them up! Barren earth is made prolific by dynamite."

Happily, signs of improvement are appearing:

"One can feel the evidence of an unseen stimulus at work among the live shop-managers and business executives in America. In the past two years American manufacturers have begun to go to school again. It is evidenced in their eager search for information about other countries, other industries, and the other fellow's business. It is evidenced in the apparent and increasing desire to keep posted on the last word in shop-equipment and to find better ways of doing things. . . . . .

"The man who solves the other fellow's problem gets the other fellow's business. That is the way the builders of electric motors developed their great industry. That is the way the manufacturers of motor-trucks, now that the saturation-point with regard to pleasure vehicles is said to be in sight, are planning to enlarge their outputs. That is the way that the chemical industries in Germany made themselves so necessary to manufacturers in this country; and the fact that we over here have not fully realized this principle accounts for our sudden and unpleasant awakening when many of these chemical supplies were cut off. . . . . .

"Yes, the American shop executive and the American business executive must go to school again if they are to keep up with the progress that will arise from the European stimulus of war. They must study the other fellow's problems, not only in foreign countries, but also at home, for the home market is often overlooked in the glamor of the fascinating foreign market, in spite of the pot of gold being more often found near home than at the foot of the rainbow. The other fellow's problems might be next door to you."

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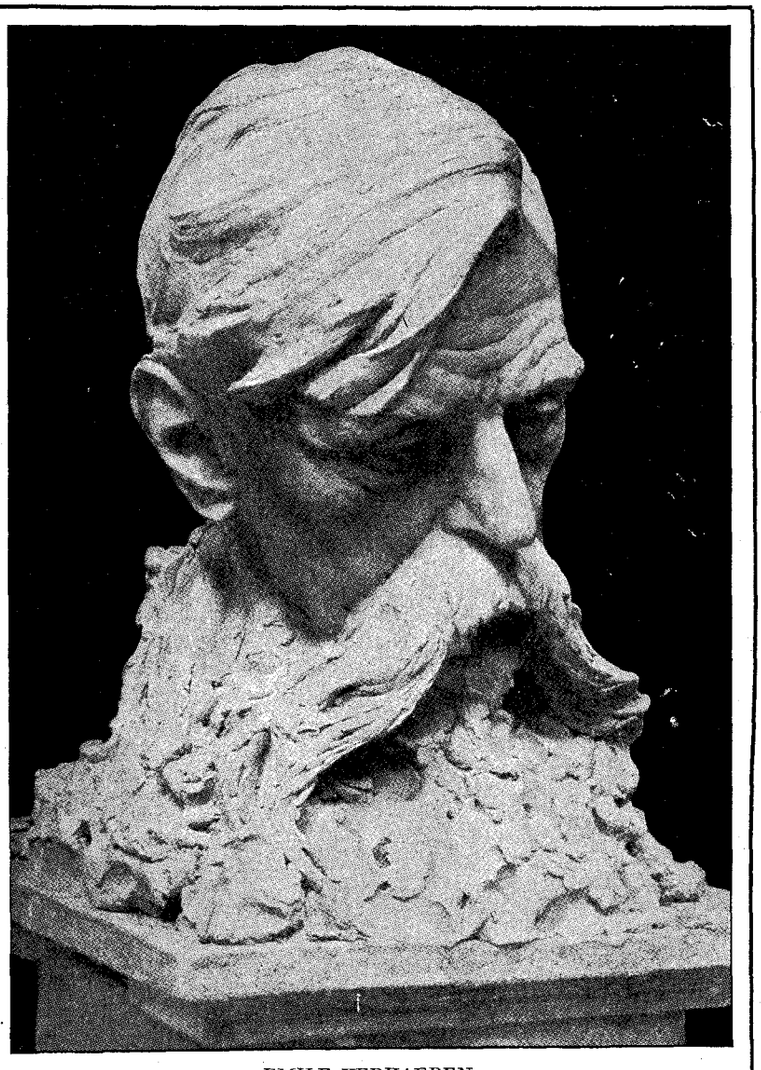
# LETTERS - AND - ART

## ANOTHER BELGIAN TRAGEDY

LESS RENOWNED perhaps than Maeterlinck, Verhaeren yet stood up above all the other Belgian poets, and, indeed, was "one of the greatest poets of the early twentieth century in Europe." "Even the Germans have not failed to give him his due rank," observes the New York *Evening Post*. The war made him "a great historical figure," says the New York *Globe*, and his death in a railway crush in Rouen is looked upon as especially untimely. "Because he was so great a poet," this paper adds, "while he lived he was, with Maeterlinck, a reproach to the despoilers of Belgium." In a compact paragraph *The Globe* gives a survey of the man's history and his significance in the world of letters:



EMILE VERHAEREN.

From a portrait bust by Charles van der Stappen.

"There is no modern writer more national than Verhaeren." Flanders lives in his verse.

"In the books of poems which Verhaeren has been writing for the past thirty years is a complete picture of Belgium as it was before the Germans destroyed it; in poem after poem its busy and smoking towns, its farms and villages, its level plains and windmills, its churches and bells, its canals and fishermen, and old women lace-makers in the doorways—all the little country's varied trade and businesses, even the weather and the sounds and the smells of Belgium are, in these powerful poems, bright with color and throbbing with life.

"Details of the poet's life repeat the names that have now become painfully familiar. He was born (in 1855) in the little town of Saint-Amand in East Flanders. For a time he worked in his uncle's oil-mills that may now be enriching the enemy. He studied law at the University of Louvain. In his father's household, it is said, French was always spoken, and that he himself never learned the Flemish, and that the family servants always came from Liége—where the forts did not hold always."

When he abandoned law for literature, he became identified with the spirit of "Young Belgium" as exemplified in *La Jeune Belgique* and *L'Art Moderne*. He championed the impressionistic school then making itself felt in Europe. *The Evening Post* gives a survey of his various volumes, quoting Edmund Gosse to the effect that "there is no modern writer more national than Verhaeren, and to study his poems is to gain such an impression of *toute la Flandre* as is to be found nowhere else." We quote:

"In his early works, 'Les Flamandes' (1883) and 'Les Moines' (1886), he shows a robustness and strength verging at times on violence. This was followed by 'Les Soirs' (1887), and others of that period, showing a reaction in his style. From applying his pictorial method to psychological studies, he passed on to the task of individualizing the towns and fields of his native country, to which he was unusually devoted. In 'Villages Illusoires' he describes the tragedy of the fields and farms deserted by the people in the race for the town and industrial centers. Later volumes of poems are 'Les Heures Claires' (1896), 'Les Visages de la Vie' (1899), 'Les Petites Légendes' (1900), 'Les Forces Tumultueuses' (1901), and 'Les Tendresses Premières' (1904). In 1898 he wrote a lyric drama, 'Les Aubes,' in 1900 a four-act play, 'Le Cloître,' represented both in Brussels and in Paris, and in 1901 a historical drama, 'Philippe II.' Most of his poems and one of his plays, 'Les Aubes,' have been translated into English."

The cause of Belgium has been passionately defended both in verse and prose since her invasion. Recently the Boston *Transcript* has given in translation Verhaeren's indictment of Germany's violence toward the art of other peoples. "Nations can not live," he declared, "if one among them sees existence as a stage on which she can act with arrogance and violence for herself alone." Continuing:

"Germany seeks to absorb the lives of all peoples in her own. She claims to be the sovereign nation, responsible only to herself for her excesses. It is for her to think, feel, and will in the name of all the world. It is for her to lay down what is permissible and what is not. She assumes the rôle on earth, not of destiny, but of God.

"It is easy for her to persuade herself that a moral conquest comes with a material one, that to dominate is also to seduce. Her discipline—that is to say, her tyranny—she considers indispensable to future progress. She does not pause to ask whether the graduated and wide-spread vassaldom which her discipline and her tyranny imply is not the greatest obstacle

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to the acceptance of her rule. Nevertheless, her methods, which she believes essential, are doomed to become merely futile, her strength, which she believes infallible, to become as infallible a weakness.

"To impose her supremacy, therefore, Germany must control, so far as she may, the individual life of other nations. She must check the development of their differences and their contrasts, she must wage war on the originality of each group of human beings, on their various ideas of progress, order, and happiness. She must consequently, whether she wishes it or not, combat their special conceptions of beauty. Art, in its turn, must become booty and prey to her. She must crush and destroy all art that is not her own. Her mad conceit will convince her of the justice and necessity of the deed. She must go further and attack the past. No witness, whether of stone or bronze, will be heard that denies her esthetic supremacy. Already Reims and her cathedral, things lovely as the day and night themselves, are razed to the ground. Already Ypres and her Market Hall, which sprang like a wonderful arch from the earth, are a heap of cinders. Already the Church of St. Pierre and the Library of Louvain, the almshouses of Termonde, are dead. To reproaches Germany replies: 'I will replace these ancient monuments with finer modern substitutes. My taste shall provide them.'"

Always the pedagog, Germany, he declares, asserts herself "infallible in all things, and beauty also is to be shaped by her hands alone."

"All the nobility of the genius of a race or of an individual shall only survive with the modifications and at the command of the Teutonic despot. Irony and wit shall be curbed, originality and spontaneity abolished. The rhythm of the goose-step shall dominate all other rhythms; it shall be heard even in poetry. Free and personal art has had its day; the art of the future shall be hard, sharp, and glittering as a sword.

"Of such an art the world has a horror; it can barely conceive so monstrous a thing. Till to-day, beauty, evolving from century to century, has found unity in diversity; it has blossomed, successively or simultaneously, in the countries of its choice. Italy, Flanders, and France have been specially favored; but no one of them has ever sought, by brutality, to impose her temporary superiority on the others. The very opposite was the case. Influence was reciprocal and always peaceful and advantageous. At certain times, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Italy claimed the admiration of the world for Fra Angelico, Berrochio, Botticelli, Masaccio, while Flanders replied by flashing abroad the brilliance of Van Eyck, Van der Goes, Memlinc, Juste de Gand, Gérard, David, Van der Weyden.

"Later, to Carracci, Reni, Domenichino, Albani, Baroccio, Caravaggio, Bernini, made answer Rubens, Van Dyck, Seghers, Cornelius de Vos, Crayer, Jordaens, Teniers. Spain, with Velasquez, Herrera, Ribera, Zurbaran, and Murillo; Holland, with Rembrandt, Vermeer, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Fabritius, Steen, Hals, and Pieter de Hoogh; and France, with Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Dughet, Lesueur, and Callot, spread over the whole of Europe the light of noble art.

"Art was, at the same time and according to the country in which it developed, idealist or realist, ascetic or sensual. And along the walls of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries it hung a splendid garland, to which each flower contributed its particular and harmonious beauty.

"Those who talk of exterminating the Germans do not realize that a young people can not be exterminated. Only old and decaying nations can perish altogether. But the world has to defend itself against Germany with courage and tenacity. France and England must prepare to abandon confidence and live in mistrust. They must accept a future in which life will be harsh and at extreme tension, like a drawn bow. Germany must be countered as soon as she goes too far. We must not seek to kill her, as I have already said. She must be crippled, like her Emperor. . . . . .

"The spirit of to-day, wrought of pride and liberty, wrought of human reason and human idealism, wrought of an emotion infectious and splendidly dangerous, the spirit of to-day which is little more than a hundred years old, and the strength and brilliance of which time has not yet brought fully to light, is most utterly opposed to the spirit of Germany. It is the former and not the latter which is young, and which turns its face forward to the future. It is the former spirit alone that contains the seed of the future, and enables man to adapt himself to new conditions of life, that gives him strength to accomplish the inevitable evolution. It is the former spirit alone that enshrines the ever-growing strength and the ultimate salvation of the world.

"And of this spirit, thou, Belgium, art the symbol! Thou, even before France and England, defiest the cruel power of Germany. Never has greater honor been thine, honor which thou hast won with a heroism, simple and magnificent."

## GERMANY FOUNDS A NEW FLEMISH UNIVERSITY

ALMOST AT THE SAME MOMENT that Germany is transporting Belgian workmen from Ghent to forced labor in the Fatherland, the German Government proclaims its generosity by handing over the University of Ghent to the Flemings. General von Bissing, who was present at the ceremony, is quoted in British papers as declaring in his opening speech that he intended to use the right given him by the Hague Convention to turn the Ghent University into a Flemish University. "He insisted that it was to be a Netherland university, which would be rooted deep in the hearts of the Flemish people." *The Westminster Gazette* (London) gives his concluding words where he spoke of the Germans and the Flemings working together with mutual trust and understanding:

"Two Valkyries, epic sisters, rule the world—'thought and the sword'—and God has so willed it that these words shall be verified in an especial manner in the Ghent University. . . . The God of War stands as witness at its baptism. May the grace of the God of Peace be granted to it."

The London *Times* reports that Professor Wegener, of the Cologne *Gazette*, hurried from the Somme battle-front to Ghent in order to inform his paper of the completion of "this most noble proof of the way in which the German administration of Belgium stands high above parties and appreciates its tasks." The rector, Dr. Hoffmann, replied to the speech of General von Bissing; but the Belgian Government announces that the degrees of the new university will be abolished when Belgium regains her independence, and threatens those who took part in the German scheme with punishment. Unfortunately, the comment of the German press is held back by the British blockade. The London *Times* scents in the act a "political conspiracy," based on the German Chancellor's announcement last April that Germany "can not again give over to Latinization the long-opprest Flemish race."

"It will be remembered that the unselfish German administration had to begin operations by suppressing most of the real supporters of the Flemish movement, and by deporting the most distinguished Belgian historian, Mr. Henri Pirenne, and the Professor of Flemish Literature and Belgian History at Ghent, Mr. Paul Fredericq. They have for some time been held prisoners at Jena. As regards the teaching body of the new university, the new rector is a certain Herr Hoffmann, a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. No professors of Flemish origin, well known in the Flemish movement, have accepted appointments. There are a few Dutchmen of German education, and there is at least one professor who enjoys the distinction of having fought with the Germans against the Belgians. The Belgian Government has, of course, announced that it will not recognize either von Bissing's appointment or diplomas granted by the new university, and the German Government has had to promise that it will give pensions—thoughtfully provided out of Belgian funds—to the professors when they are dismissed by the Belgian Government. The new university is really opposed by all the influential Flemish leaders and by the clergy of Flanders, altho they favor the Flemish movement. The Germans have made the effort—apparently unsuccessfully—to recruit students among the Flemish prisoners of war in Germany."

The neighboring countries of Holland and Denmark have followed closely these new moves of the German Government of occupation, Dutch papers explaining why they must resent the German efforts to promote internal strife in Belgium, declaring that "a weak and divided Belgium would be the

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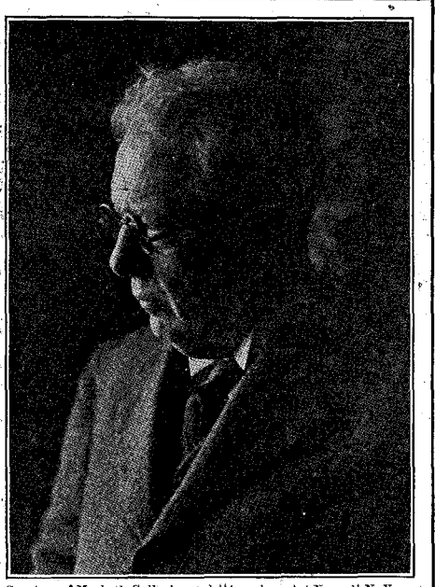
greatest danger for Holland." Prof. Kristoffer Nyrop, of the University of Copenhagen, a distinguished philologist and authority on university questions, writes in the *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen) that the new university is an alien imposition, and he declares that "all the scholars in the world will view with warm admiration the resistance of Belgian and Dutch teachers and leaders to the wiles of Germany." Further:

"Before the war the question of the foundation of a Flemish University was only an inner Belgian affair, known to very few outside Belgium and understood by even fewer. Now it has become a matter of wide-ranging importance and absorbing interest, the development of which is followed everywhere with close attention. During the war this extremely complicated problem ought, of course, to have been shelved, but Germany's diplomatists thought otherwise. The university reform was to be exploited for political purposes.

"The university reform was to be a gracious gift from the victor to the conquered Flemish people. It was to be the token of reconciliation, a noble expression of the true sentiments of the German people toward their liberated kinsmen. But it was also meant to widen and deepen the cleft between Flemish and Walloon, and help definitely to sever the cultural and political connection between Belgium's Germanic and Romanic elements.

"At first glance this plan might seem well-nigh ingenious; but it suffered from one defect—a very serious one. In all their deliberations and calculations the Germans had forgotten to take into account the altered temper in Belgium after the violation of its neutrality and the horrors of August and September, 1914. The Flemish had mixed blood with the Walloons on the battle-fields of Liége, Dinant, Malines, and Ypres. In the fight for the freedom of their native country Flemish and Walloons were one people; they were Belgians, united in the struggle against the Germans."



Courtesy of Macbeth Galleries and "American Art News," N. Y.

HENRY W. RANGER,

Who left his fortune for the purchase of American paintings to be hung in galleries and libraries.

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**WHERE THE HEALING LIES**—In the field of art will come the first *rapprochement* among the fighting nations, thinks Mr. Arthur Nikisch. This one-time leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is now reported to be traveling with his orchestra through Switzerland, and this opinion reaches our papers from Berlin by way of Sayville. In the field of art, Herr Nikisch believes, "it is necessary to build further and to strive to the end that such a catastrophe as the present will in the future be prevented." The distinguished musician goes on to speak of the liberal attitude in Germany toward the art of other nations, particularly those now ranged as Germany's enemies:

"I must go on record with the fact that the German public in this heavy time shows almost more understanding for art than formerly. The good theaters are overfilled, and, if I may speak of myself, my concerts are always sold out. Last week I was a guest with the Berlin Philharmonic, and we could have sold four times as many seats as the great hall holds.

"Now, as before, our composers are industriously at work. In the last two years we have had a whole row of operatic first performances. Nor is any difference made by us between Germany and enemy composers. A few days ago I gave a concert devoted to the works of Tschaikowsky and Berlitz; not a soul took umbrage at it. I knew that Wagner was boycotted in France. But that's childishness, for art should work reconciliatingly and not be employed as an instrument of hate.

"I am convinced that in France, too, a different feeling will prevail. In the last two years I have received many letters from English, French, and Russian friends, all animated, as I am, by the wish that the time may not be far distant when we all, regardless of national distinction, can devote ourselves to the true international."

## THE GALLERIES "CORNERING" ART

THE INTIMATE POSSESSION of pictures is almost a lost habit; and the time is ripe for a revival, thinks a writer in *The Evening Sun* (New York). He speaks in this way because of the tendency of public galleries to "corner" all the great works of art. An American artist, Mr. Henry W. Ranger, recently died, leaving his fortune for the purchase of American paintings to be hung in galleries and libraries. It is in line with the modern tendency and recognizes the law that some one has declared to be in the order of nature, that the masterpiece shall ultimately gravitate to the public gallery. Mr. Ranger's act is described by the present writer as "one revealing a perfection of faith in art hardly to be found outside a painter"; and the gift, he thinks, "should exert an enduring influence on his countrymen's taste, as we call that capacity for one of the few of life's enjoyments which increase with the exercise." But the act, he thinks, also, "calls for some discussion whether the gallery is, after all, the most effective place for the picture." Such is the *Evening Sun* writer's query:

"At this moment, the gallery has the best of it. In the long run great numbers of the choicest pictorial works find their way into the great public collections, and once there they stay there. The possession of paintings of merit as part of the esthetic discipline of the home is a practise in disuse save among the unusually rich. The common man prefers photographic reproductions of Corots or Turners on his walls to originals by inferior artists.

"In a natural reaction to the neglect which has befallen secondary but sound painting, the contemporary artists have turned to the thousand and one brands of pictorial abracadabra lately popular. Almost all pretense at perceptible art has been abandoned by the devotees of those compositions calculated to startle and astound the public into an attitude of recognition. In consequence, thousands of pictures have been painted which may sooner or later be harbored in a museum, whether of art or of eccentricity, but which will assuredly never adorn the home wall of a sane mortal. And so the cause of art in the home has suffered from the rebound as well as from the blow direct.

"The public has been led to think that pictures are of two classes: those in bad taste and the insupportably ugly. It will go still further, consequently, in its present aversion to painting. For generations there has not been a time when pictorial art was so little tolerated in the common man's private life, and the case is growing continually worse. In the meantime the galleries go on cornering the great pictures, generous spirits like Ranger's go on hastening the Last Day of Art, when all pictures shall hang on gallery-walls."

The trouble with the galleries is that they afford only the "casual meeting," and it is not in this way that "the full influence of a masterly painting is exerted on the beholder." For—

"That which was made with months or years of thought and labor can not accomplish its part in a few minutes' view. It can not exert its spell upon the visitor in the routine frame of mind of a gallery visitor. Like a mountain which must be viewed in all seasons and weathers, a picture must be seen by its observer in a great variety of states of mind for its full significance to be absorbed.

"The art of having pictures about, of looking at them, or rather letting them look at us, in all our moods, is almost a lost art. The kind of picture worth a place on home walls will soon be a lost kind. The splendid Ranger gift will perhaps do something to stimulate painting and the love of it, but will

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not somebody soon start a circulating library of paintings or some other movement to bring pictures into the home and let them fulfil their highest and most perfect function in the domestic, their natural, atmosphere?"

## NEW PERILS FOR AUTHORSHIP

A NEW TERROR for itself has been created by the subjective school of literature. Recently the manuscript of a novel, written by a young woman, was admitted into a divorce suit "as evidence of the young woman's mental attitude toward the plaintiff." If the courts are to take this sort of thing as evidence, authors must be careful to reveal only their angelic aspects. Self-revelation, as the New York *Sun* points out, has been common enough among writers, Arnold Bennett having insisted that "as a man can put forth only that which he has contained, every book is in a way a revelation of the writer." But not always. "It is impossible," avers *The Sun*, "that Stevenson found in himself that devil which guided the *Master of Ballantrae*. But the point in question is:

"The court has opened the door, and the realist who plucks chapters from his own soul, or appears to, is in danger of being haled to the bar. 'My wife is looking over my shoulder as I write,' was a favorite phrase of the Victorian best-seller authors. But they wrote prose idyls, and if their wives looked over their shoulders, which their wives probably didn't, there was nothing to fear. No scandalous cats were let out of the bag. This, however, is another age. The author invents a character and examines the character's soul. What demon lurks in *Esmond Gilhooley*, or whatever the protagonist's name may be? The author may not have the fortunate acquaintance of a Gilhooley, so he asks himself what he himself would be if he let himself run wild. Presently on paper appears a creature who drinks heavily, gambles the night long, and beats his wife. In this there could be no danger if the author's wife knew him to be a sober man who would not play bridge for a mill a point or kill a fly. The fatal thing, obviously, would be to attribute to *Gilhooley* evils so secret that they might exist, unsuspected, in any one:

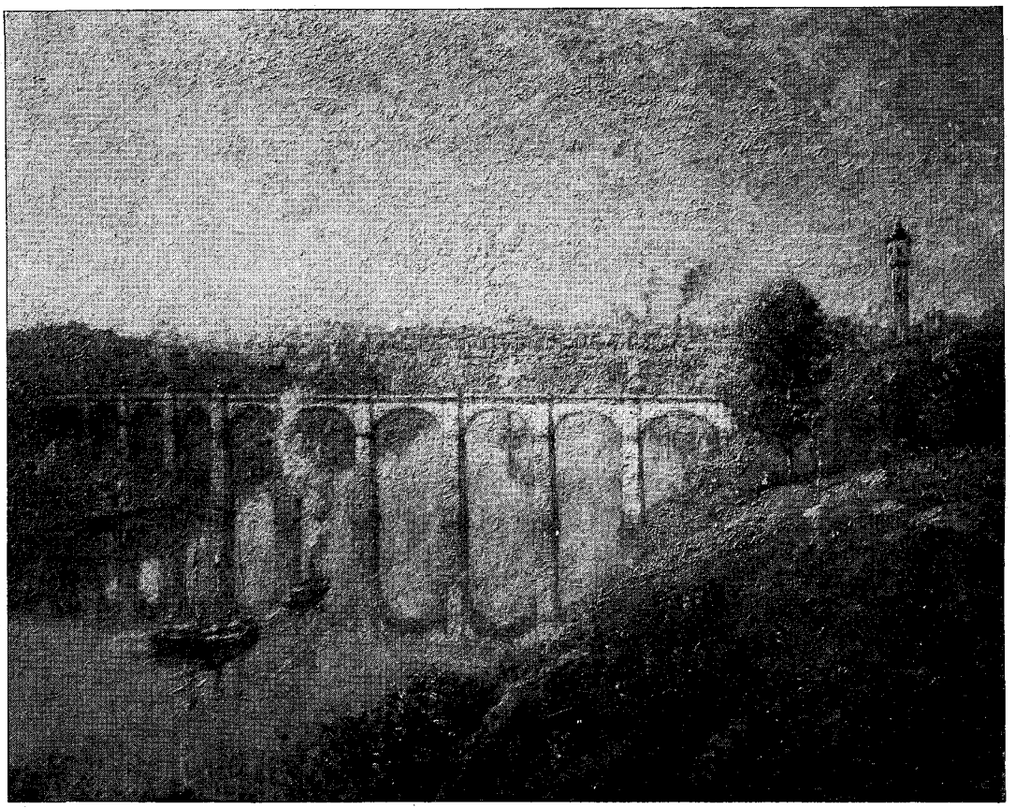
"'Now he knew, what had been for months a vague fear, that he loved *Ermyntrude Zink*, and that the distance between him and his lawful wedded wife had become an impassable abyss.'

"He describes *Ermyntrude*. His wife, looking over the manuscript if not over the shoulder, recognizes *Miss Zink* as her dearest friend. She sees all, and a lawyer, for the possibility of self-revelation by an author has been recognized in a court.

"The cautious married novelist will do well to make his heroes and his villains the antithesis of himself; particularly the heroes, unless his wife is portrayed as the heroine. This advice does not apply, of course, to those wretched novelists whose wives never read their husband's stuff."

## THE CATHEDRAL PAYS

REIMS CATHEDRAL, tho badly damaged, has been supposed safe from utter destruction. The reference to it in Verhaeren's article, elsewhere in this department, may seem to overstate the case. However, a recent correspondent of the London *Morning Post* declares that "it has become a question whether anything will be left of one of the greatest architectural masterpieces of the world except a pile of shapeless ruins." The devastation of the past six months—when eyes have been directed elsewhere for the most part—is given as follows:



HIGHBRIDGE.

A canvas in the American section of the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late Henry W. Ranger.

"I was last in Reims about six months ago, and at that time the main body of the Cathedral was bearing up heroically against the assault of the sacrilegious German shells. There was a single hole in the roofing, and it seemed that the magnificent art of the Cathedral-builders would be able to resist almost indefinitely the attacks of the barbarian. To-day the situation has entirely changed. For two years now the enemy, not content with the havoc that he wrought at the time of the battle of the Marne, has vented his spite and rage on the town and Cathedral on every occasion that he has suffered a check at the hands of our Allies. . . . . .

"By the circumstances of the case the German shells strike the Cathedral at the very point where they can do most to endanger the whole building. Fired from the fort of Brimont on the north and of Nogent l'Abbesse on the east, their shells converge on the Cathedral and burst on the graceful flying buttresses that, crowned with a line of angels with outspread wings, are one of its incomparable glories. At first it seemed that this circumstance was fortunate, since the damage caused was less apparent, and the position was such that the carved capitals of the pillars in the interior had little to fear from flying splinters. But now it is clear that a continuation of the bombardment will bring down the whole building. . . . . .

"The stone roofing that still remains and the walls below it are only held up by the flying buttresses, on which the German shells are bursting. Already four of them have been demolished: a few more shells and roof and walls must collapse, leaving nothing but the memory of a supreme work of art."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## PREACHING THE POWER OF THE SPIRIT IN GERMANY

BETTER VICTORIES may be won by love than by blood and iron. The principle is not one uttered by Germany's enemies, but by a German himself who belongs to the party which even before the war saw that spiritual victories are greater than those won by brute force. As the spokesman of a small group, Prof. F. W. Foerster, of the University of Munich, rejects altogether "the modern interpretation, so popular in Germany, of the blood and iron theory of its old Chancellor—the man who thought that German life could be modeled permanently on the stories of medieval Germanic heroism." So declares a writer in *The Churchman* (New York), who gives the motto of this movement as the word *unlernen*, which means not only "to unlearn," but to learn anew. Furthermore, the purpose preached by this new evangelist is "a Germany restored to its ancient ideals of cosmopolitanism and humanity." We read:

"As opposed to pan-Germanism, this new platform is a platform of universal brotherhood. When Professor Foerster left Vienna in 1913 he asked the students to give up singing *Die Wacht am Rhein* and do work for the racial conciliation of the Germanic and Slavic elements in the Dual Monarchy.

"The outbreak of the war has not interrupted Professor Foerster's propaganda. Moreover, he is not fighting alone. A Swiss scholar, Paul Seippel, who was a close friend of Professor Foerster when they were both at the University of Zurich, tells of a conversation he had with his German colleague some years ago, when they agreed that they saw evidences of a disintegration in German nationalistic sentiment. Pan-Germanism, we are told, has little attraction for the newer generation of German students under the age of thirty years. That this impression is true is shown by the fact that in many parts of Germany among the student body Professor Foerster is receiving sympathetic attention and cordial support in his warfare against militarism.

"The latest book of Professor Foerster, 'The German Youth and the World-War,' contains a selection of letters which bear out the truth of his statement that German militarism no longer controls German young men. They fully understand the meaning of the word *unlernen*, and the writers of these letters, far removed as they are from theoretical pacifism, show their abhorrence of the German gospel of *Schrecklichkeit*. One of them speaks feelingly of the armchair patriots who are devoting themselves to writing hymns of hate. Another, a volunteer, already in service for two years, writes, 'A simple soldier, free from all of the historical and political prejudices inculcated hitherto by education, can understand the value of your ideas better than is supposed. When, as in my case, one has come to know near at hand for nineteen months the fury and the burden of war, one is glad to think that in our country there are men who have not yet forgotten that there are better victories to win than those won by blood and iron.' Another speaks of the value of Professor Foerster's propaganda in restoring to public view the fact that public life and policy should be based upon righteousness and ethics."

Present-day civilization is named by Professor Foerster not "*Kultur*" but "Babel," a word by which he means "technical efficiency without love." There is no chance, he preaches, "of mutual understanding without love, and no peace is possible except through religious and moral regeneration." Further:

"The durable peace of the pacifists will never be realized until the altars of gold and mammon are overthrown. In his vision Professor Foerster sees the victory of spiritual forces, and the destruction of brute force. 'In this struggle of giants,' he says at the close of his book, 'the people who, blinded to the very end, remain attached to the idea of force, and filled entirely with this idea, will apply to its internal conflicts the crude and myopic instincts of a brutal egoism, and in the end will go to destruction. But the people, who, by the shattering forces of the experiences of the war, are led to recognize the sole real world-policy in the idea of right and in the will for reconciliation, this people will find in such moral regeneration the most blessed results for all its conflicts over its social and economic problems. Through this channel in a thousand ways it will heal the wounds of the war at home and abroad.' Professor Foerster comes out unequivocally for the principle of international federation. Only in this way can international anarchy be ended and a new world order founded—an imperium based upon the idea of right."

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## MR. SUNDAY AMONG THE UNITARIANS

BEFORE HE WENT TO BOSTON, Billy Sunday was cautioned by *The Herald* of that city not to attack Unitarians and Universalists. Friends of the Sunday movement, remembering how these denominations "have been a frequent and favorite target for his hot shot," were, according to *The Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist, New York), "honestly fearful of the results of such bitter and indiscriminating assaults upon a large and influential portion of the community." But "the anticipated clash or unpleasantness" did not come to pass. Instead, Billy Sunday met and addrest the Unitarian ministers one Monday afternoon at their own request. Some people, continues the Baptist weekly, regard this event "as a sign of a mellowing and a broadening on the part of the evangelist. Others ask why this man, who is so ready to attack Unitarians elsewhere where they are few in numbers and relatively unimportant, should be so willing to lessen his attacks here in Boston, where they are so numerous and so influential, an implied charge of cowardice which will surely provoke a smile in those who best know Billy Sunday."

In the address itself "there was no trimming or apologizing," as *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) notes. On the whole, concludes *The Congregationalist* (Boston), "Billy the man and the hard-hitting, sincere preacher won favor that afternoon, tho Billy the theologian probably did not make any converts to his particular brand of theology." As *The Congregationalist* describes the speech:

"Mr. Sunday read at his usual lightning speed from a manuscript evidently carefully prepared. His smile disarmed criticism at the start, as he invited the Unitarians to come down to the Tabernacle and hear him. He said that his object in coming to Boston and in all his preaching was to make it easier for people to do good and harder for them to do wrong. Then he launched out on a statement of his theology. It was based on the sovereignty of God as the one supreme thing in the universe. He then went on to outline his system of belief, beginning with the fall of man, the institution of the sacrificial system, the sending of the Flood, the various trials which God gave men in order to test their willingness to obey him, their longing for a king, and his concession to their whim, and finally the sending of Christ to pay the penalty of sin and thus to restore the original relationship between God and man by satisfying the demands of the law. Redemption will only be complete when the renewed spirit is clothed with the resurrection body. Till then a 'scrap' will always be on between the renewed spirit and its unrenewed body.

"Straight-out orthodoxy it was, Hodge, Shedd, and the Westminster Confession accepted in their entirety and stated with the definiteness and force characteristic of Billy. There were no shady sentences, no twilight zone, no concessions or, modifications because of the audience to which Mr. Sunday spoke. They respected him for not lowering his banner, but it was interesting to watch the faces of men who long ago forswore this type of theology, if they ever adhered to it. It reminded one of a Sunday-school class where the teacher is laying down the law to youthful and incredulous minds. . . . . .

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"Enough Sundayisms occurred from point to point to make his hearers sure they had the real article before them, as when he spoke of Rehoboam as a 'heady, chesty' young fellow, and when he quoted the Lord as saying to Samuel, when he grieved over the people's asking a king, 'Sam, don't you worry about this.' Of course, everybody laughed when, after saying that he was in sympathy with the right kind of evolution, Billy declared that when the evolutionists say that his own grandfather was a monkey, then 'Good-night.'"

Billy described himself as "an old-fashioned preacher," and then paid his respects to one leading Unitarian doctrine, according to the Boston *Herald's* news columns:

"Some people in our day think they have found out the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and they have been ringing the changes on it all over the land. Some think they have discovered a new religion. No doubt God is a father to those who believe in him, but will you hide yourself in the fatherhood of God, or shall we not rather tell people to gird themselves that they may do the will of God?

"What is the dominant note of the Lord's Prayer? It is not the fatherhood of God or the brotherhood of man, but 'Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done.' What God demands is obedience. He wants to rule in every heart. I do not believe there was ever a greater time in all this world when we ought so to preach obedience to God as now. The world has gone daffy to-day in the service of mammon; it has gone crazy for social service, for uplifts, for things which are all right in themselves and absolutely indispensable. But the trouble is that we are simply turning people away from obedience to God."

The Unitarian press have preserved a silence regarding this meeting, which is commented upon by papers representing other Protestant denominations. The Catholic press have taken note of the occasion, and a writer in *America* takes advantage of it to bestow an impartially scornful glance upon both the evangelist and the Unitarians. To quote and condense from his article:

"It is too bad Mr. Sunday did not tell them to their face that from his heart and soul he believes Unitarians are in danger of damnation, as he has done in other cities. Possibly it would have scratched through the tough skin of culture for culture's sake. Suppose he had thrown this bomb into the midst of the gathering: 'The priests have said high mass over the strikingly rotten mess of Unitarianism. Why? Because they have been loyal to the doctrine of God and Christ. I have not found one that disbelieves in God or Christ. I have got to go to the Protestants to find that lot of mutts.' Probably the after-discussion would have been rather more *fortissimo* and less *crescendo* than it was. He [Mr. Sunday] rightly believes that God created man; that Christ is the Savior of the race; that hell is the punishment of the wicked; that marriage is indissoluble. But as all this is upon his own authority, human authority, he could well be 'received with good-natured amusement.'

"Mr. Sunday has the advantage; he was not wanted at the world-center of Unitarianism, where there is little vitality, less unity, and no authority to withstand a tremendous onslaught against a brotherhood of man reared upon a utilitarian foundation. For the first time in all its years the want of unity and authority in Unitarianism was voiced. It was forced home that young men are not attracted to a cult in which each is his own authority.

"To the orthodox sects will go the small harvest garnered by Billy's picturesque slang. The Unitarians will gather not even the gleanings of the evangelist's sowing to store into their empty barns. What can be done? Nothing but to suffer death by slow extinction.

"Needless to say, Catholic Boston is taking no part in the Tabernacle service: to do so would be adding to the fascination of a man who has no commission to preach."

In this connection it may be well to note that *The Pilot*, official organ of the Catholic archdiocese of Boston, has issued a warning against the Sunday meetings, which closes with this peremptory sentence as reprinted in the New York *Tribune*:

"Catholics are not allowed to take part in these revival meetings, and if they do they commit sin."

## PLAYS THAT CATHOLICS CENSOR

THE AIM of the Catholic Theater Movement is succinctly stated by the chairman of its Bulletin Committee, Mr. John J. Burke. It is "to place before the people of the country a list of plays that, on the whole, are free from objectionable and vulgar features." The committee disclaim any purpose of setting up as arbiters of morals, nor do they aim to dictate. Their bulletins tell the story of new plays "without any explicit note of commendation or approval." Then there appears what is known as the "white list" of plays, "judged to be without offense." The committee admit that many not agreeing with the rules governing the white list "may see fit to attend plays not included on the list or take exception to some of those that are included." Mr. Burke states further:

"It is known of all men that the stage of to-day does in many instances cater to the sexually immoral, to license of speech and action, and to that vulgar suggestiveness that can not but lower our standards of life and of character. Now, it is precisely against such a tendency, in the name of right living and of public decency, in the name of our children, that the Catholic Theater Movement protests and agitates. We seek to make the stage decent."

The above declarations made in the New York *Tribune* are in response to statements made by the dramatic critic of that journal, Mr. Heywood Broun. He has said that the committee are "fundamentally right," but that "their judgment is ludicrous." Mr. Broun wonders how anybody can "be patient with a society which approves the morality of 'Object—Matrimony,' and 'Pollyanna,' and sharply criticizes Shaw's 'Getting Married.'" Mr. Broun proceeds to elucidate:

"Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman chose to regard marriage as a joke. They found it a fit subject for farce and asked us to be amused by a young man who became engaged to a girl for the sake of his business, only to throw her over at the last minute in favor of a young woman who had helped him in the deception. Shaw, on the other hand, takes marriage so seriously that he can hardly dispose of the subject by twelve o'clock midnight. Nor does Shaw force any particular theory in regard to marriage upon his audience. Truly, he points out certain faults in the institution, but at the end of the play his hero and heroine decide that the best thing they can do is to marry in the old-fashioned way since none of the substitute arrangements suggested sounds feasible.

"Shaw has a definite program for the improvement of marriage, which he sets forth at length in the preface, but he dwells by no means unduly on his own views in the play. In 'Getting Married' we hear from a person who believes that marriage is a sacrament, from another who thinks it is no more than a one-sided contract, while quite the most eloquent person in the play is an ascetic, who holds with the early fathers of the Church that celibacy is the highest duty of the godly.

"We trust that the Catholic Theater Movement will soon take action to rescind its apparent decision that marriage is so holy it may be discust in jest, but never in earnest."

The Catholic view is stated by Mr. Burke, who supposes that "Mr. Broun will admit that it is less reprehensible to jest concerning the troubles of married people than to jest about marriage itself." He proceeds:

"Marriage is demanded both civilly and ecclesiastically as a necessary first step for the man and the woman before they live together as husband and wife. To question the necessity of marriage is with us not a jest, but a mockery. If one feels free to act otherwise, he is said in the popular language of the day to have no morals. Bernard Shaw thinks that the necessity of marriage may be passed in review; he does not believe in it as an institution. Until the laws of the churches are rewritten, and the laws of the State entirely changed, Mr. Shaw must be considered an immoral, or, if you wish the kinder word, an unmoral person. Yet Mr. Broun states that the only play in New York of a strictly moral character is Shaw's 'Getting Married.' We leave it to your readers to say which is the more ludicrous, Mr. Broun or the Catholic Theater Movement.

"Mr. Broun asks us to be faithful to Scripture and condemn

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'Pollyanna.' We did not commend 'Pollyanna' because of its complacent pagan contentment. *Pollyanna* was born with the ability to spread sunshine wherever she went; to accept her burdens cheerfully, to treat her neighbors charitably; to find something in everything, not everything in all things, to be glad about."

Mr. Broun and Mr. Burke fling Scripture at each other over the heads of *Pollyanna*. Mr. Broun sees "the complacent, pagan contentment" preached in this play quite nullified by St. Matthew's use of the Master's words: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I come not to send peace, but a sword." Mr. Burke retorts in St. Paul's words to the Philippians: "Rejoice always; again I say, rejoice." Mr. Broun then turns to the Catholic Theater Movement's condemnation of Alice Brown's one-act play, "The Sugar House," which "preached morality so persistently that it was the worst sort of a bore." Then adds Mr. Broun:

"'Turn to the Right' is on the white list. The comedy by Winchell Smith and Jack Hazzard is decidedly amusing and won't do anybody a bit of harm, but if the moral line must be drawn, then 'Turn to the Right' should not go free, for, after all, its most attractive character is a pickpocket, and his best moment is one in which he robs an aged deacon. 'Fixing Sister' is listed on the white side, in spite of the fact that it is a priggish play, tending to foster the narrowest sort of sectionalism. 'Cheating Cheaters' is another of the elect, altho it has but one honest character, and she pretends to be a thief until the last act.

"If we are driven to make out a list of the strictly moral plays in New York—and we don't think we shall feel the urge—there will be just one name on the list, and that will be 'Getting Married.'"

The Catholic view of "The Sugar House" is this:

"In this play the most sordid situations are discust and enacted. To Scripture he has appealed; let him turn again to Scripture. 'An evil tree,' said Christ, 'can not bring forth good fruit' (Matt. 7 : 18). One of the terrible evils of the stage to-day is that grossly immoral and suggestive words and actions are presented, and the attempt made to cloak them with a good moral. But the cloak can not deceive a man of Mr. Broun's ability and experience, and he knows it is not ludicrous to expose its hypocrisy."

## ALCOHOLISM IN ITALY

ONE RARELY SEES a drunken Italian, even in New York, and it takes some effort to connect with alcoholism proper, beautiful Italy, sipping, in imagination, at least, her sweet wine in poetical surroundings. Even the beer-drinking Italian appears to us as a somewhat abnormal phenomenon. The greater, therefore, the curiosity with which we follow the statements made on Italian ebriety by the Italian deputy, Prof. Leonardo Bianchi, in *La Nuova Antologia* (Rome), one of the greatest authorities on the subject. The alcoholic problem of Italy is a peculiar one, indeed, having its origin in hoary antiquity and dominating the racial psychology of a great, gifted nation. Only about one-fifteenth of the wine produced is exported, the rest being consumed in Italy. We read on:

"While cases of gross intoxication are relatively rare in our country, very many of our fellow citizens imbibe two to three liters daily, convinced of the innocuousness of about 300 grams of alcohol they are conveying to their system. This dangerous conviction is partly due to the great Roman poets who, in enthusiastic terms, glorified the gift of Bacchus. I can testify that during my thirty years' experience in the hospitals and insane asylums of Palermo and Naples I have very rarely met with cases of delirium tremens. I am, nevertheless, convinced that this slow but continuous infiltration of alcohol into the veins of our people for the last two hundred years and more is one of the principal contributory causes of our lack of resistance to great fatigues, our little tenacity in all sorts of enterprises, of our quarrelsomeness—to mention these few special defects only in our national character.

"I can, further, affirm from my long experience that the greater part of my clients, affected by epilepsy and the various symptoms of degeneracy, hail from provinces where the people are known for their all too great love of the grape. Those who are interested in the purity and efficacy of our race, physically and mentally, would be well advised in hanging out the danger-signal, for else delinquency, idiotism, gout, indolence, will soon have shaken to its very foundations our national existence.

"The northern nations suffer more of acute intoxication, thanks to their stronger and consequently more dangerous beverage. But we have been drinking our *piccolo* with its ethyl alcohol for centuries, while they started relatively late with their distilled alcohol. They can, therefore, as it has recently been proved in Scandinavia, Belgium, Russia, England, and Germany, be easily dealcoholized. Our problem assumes a double grave aspect in view of the hard struggle for existence which will be carried on in the New Europe of to-morrow."

Professor Bianchi disapproves of the "savage and indiscriminate" campaign of some prohibitionists in Italy against wine in general, yet he agrees with Dujardin-Beaumetz, Magnan, and other observers that ethyl alcohol is as great a poison as its distilled brother, the difference lying merely in the quantity of the venom. He repeats:

"Our wines, taken moderately, are nutritious; beyond a certain limit, however, they empoison body and mind. Our people will have to submit to the warnings of science and do away with a rule of conduct, albeit it is hallowed by an age-long tradition."

After going over the general ground of connection between crime and alcoholism in the various countries, Professor Bianchi expresses his regret that Italian criminal statistics do not enter into the particular motives and causes of crime. All we can glean from official documents is that in 1910 in 8,384 criminal cases drunkenness was quoted as an attendant circumstance, the number of cases in the preceding year being 9,302, decreasing for 1911 (latest statistics) to 6,038. But, he adds:

"I know, from my experience, that deep melancholy, persecutional mania, jealousy leading to the assassination of the suspected individual, can, in many cases, be directly traced to overindulging in the gift of Bacchus. Most of our great criminals were hard drinkers before starting on their career of crime, or are sons of hard drinkers. I agree, in this regard, with Lombroso and Ferri. The headquarters of the *Mano Nera* and other associations of malefactors is the wine-shop. We can easily become master of cholera and diphtheria, of typhoid fever and malaria. The grave problem before us is the prevention of the insidious alcoholization of the nation. The degrading poverty of the lower classes in certain sections of the country, our *lazzaroni*, the passion for gambling, the terrible infant mortality—for all this, and more yet, the special form of our alcoholism is mainly responsible.

"Not to leave the precincts of my own clinic: of 4,460 nervous patients who presented themselves in my dispensary from 1911–1915, 777 were alcoholics or sons of alcoholics. Of 511 epileptic patients between 1906 and 1911, 42 per cent. were alcoholic (30 per cent. parents, 12 per cent. individually). This proportion is, however, below the truth, for in 37 per cent. of the epileptic cases the real causes could not be reliably traced. Reticence on the part of the patients is a great enemy of medical statistics."

The professor urges upon his countrymen to give up definitely "the convenient but insidious delusion that alcoholism in Italy is a negligible problem; that our criminality owes its luxuriant growth exclusively to poverty, illiteracy, climate, and the peculiar physical structure of our bodies."

"No, the evil lies deeper and, as I already said, leads further back. At a time when the Northern peoples began indulging moderately in fermented drinks of one kind or another, Italy had behind her centuries of wild wine orgies, which had been idealized by her poets, who in their turn found their models in the bacchic versifiers of Hellas. The Roman soldiers and sailors celebrated the grape, and our great Italian poets took up the refrain with a vengeance. How far the abuse of the grape contributed to the downfall of the Roman Empire we do not know exactly. . . . . .

"To sum up: If things remain at their *status quo ante*, let us shake off the serfdom of the Italian and Roman past, whatever other interests, political and agricultural, may, for a time, suffer thereby."

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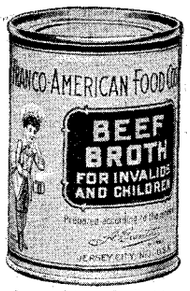

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## CURRENT POETRY

NOWADAYS our poets, with the exception of T. A. Daly, use dialect chiefly in humorous verse, perhaps feeling that it is in itself humorous, and unsuited to the expression of sad or high thoughts. But in *Ireland*, a weekly periodical published in New York, we find deep sorrow put into verse that gains, rather than loses, from the poet's deft and seemingly natural use of the Doric of the English-speaking Gael.

### REQUIESCAT

BY E. M. DU P. ARCHER

God rest you, avick!
Sure, they've kilt ye out there, from your mother an' all—
My boy was so winsome, an' handsome, an' tall:
Strange fields are your death-bed, strange leaves are your pall—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
It was when you were wee that I'd put ye to bed.
An' you'd lay on my bosom your little dark head;
Now it's far from sweet Ireland ye lie cold an' dead—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
In Galway the sunshine has come afther rain,
An' the lilacs an' elders are out in the lane,
But it's you'll never see them nor smell them again—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
Many prayers have I said, but it's this one to-day.
I prayed on the morning they marched you away:
"God keep you!" I said; but it's better to say
"God rest you!"

The oak and the cypress and the willow have ever been the favorites of the poets. But now the cedars have their meed of praise—not those of Lebanon, but rather those of Wisconsin and Illinois. This is a spirited song and it deserves an appropriate musical setting. We take it from "After Hours" (Chicago, Loyola University Press).

### HAIL, KINDLY CEDARS! HAIL!

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK HELD

Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
  Our stanch old friends and true!
What boots the snow, when the wild winds blow;
For never a change do the cedars know
  All the long years through.

And here's a lilt to the cedars,
  Sturdy of frame and mien.
Where the lordly oak-tree's pride is fled;
And he stares as a Gorgon, stark and dead,
  There be the cedars green.

A toss of my cap to the cedars!
  The lovingest trees that be.
The time-tides roll and the seasons veer,
Yet tender, sweeter year by year,
  My cedars are true to me.

A parting word to the cedars!
  For a friend of the cedars I,
They'll give in death what in life they gave,
When they keep their vigils near the grave
  Where under the sod I lie.

In "The Caliph's Secret, and Other Verses" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), M. A. B. Evans shows rich imaginative gifts and admirable mastery of technique. For example, how deftly turned are the stanzas of this musical ballade, and how filled

## This Little Girl Has Always Been an Active Out-Door Baby. Her Mother Writes:

"Virginia still loves Grape-Nuts and always did. When she stopped taking her bottle, I did not want to begin feeding her everything, so decided on Grape-Nuts with hot milk.

"She thrived on it perfectly and for months ate nothing else. She still has it for breakfast, but, of course, eats other things now." Name given on request by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

## Grape-Nuts

supplies in delicious and easily digestible form an abundance of the simple, thorough nourishment so essential to health in growing children, and to mental and bodily vigor in adults.

Mothers everywhere have found Grape-Nuts a big factor in keeping smiles and good cheer in the home.

**"There's a Reason"**


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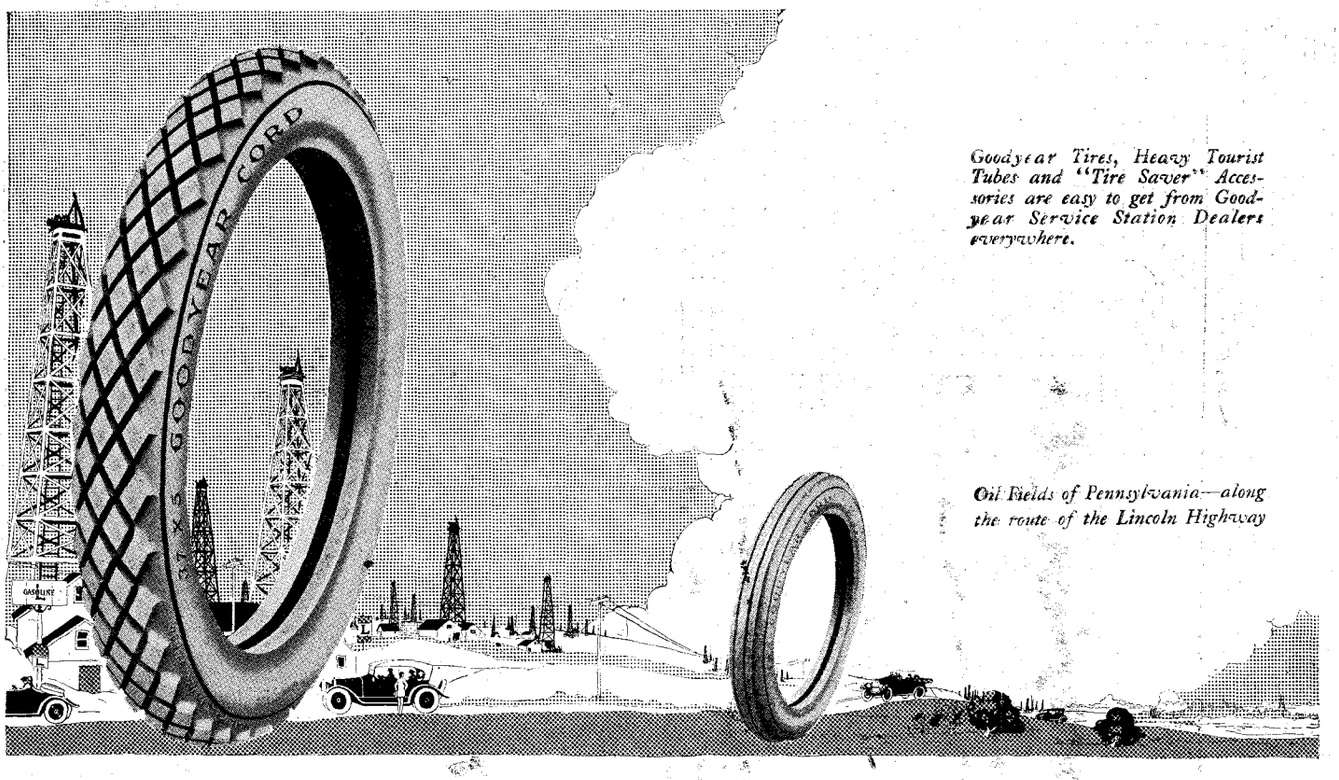


*Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.*

*Oil Fields of Pennsylvania—along the route of the Lincoln Highway*

# CUTTING DOWN THE NATION'S FUEL BILL

Anything conserving the natural resources of this country is a national asset.

We claim this distinction for Goodyear Cord Tires.

They conserve one of the most precious energizing forces of this era — gasoline.

And it needs to be conserved.

If the scientists tell us truly, the gasoline supply of America, at the present rate of production and consumption, will be exhausted in 27 years more.

But, were every one of the three million American cars equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires, this supply would last seven years longer, or 34 years.

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They cut the fuel cost of the nation—in direct and positive proportion to their use.

They cut the fuel cost of the individual — paying a separate return, literally in dollars and cents, to every Goodyear Cord user.

Nor does their economical advantage stop there.

It is so broad, so comprehensive, it affects almost every phase of car operating expense.

Goodyear Cord Tires cut general maintenance costs, because any motor works easier and smoother with these lively, athletic tires underwheel.

They cut car-parts costs because they ride more comfortably, absorbing road-shocks, saving springs and structure.

They cut out eventual tire cost, because while priced a little higher, they wear longer and go farther.

Every advantage to be found in Goodyear Cord Tires traces straight back to their peculiar construction—a construction combining extreme flexibility with extreme strength.

They are built up of thousands of cords placed side by side in diagonal layers, without cross-weave, each cord and each layer being cushioned in springy rubber.

They are master tires—strong and supple both.

Their quality makes them higher-priced—and *better*.

They come in No-Hook and Q. D. Clincher types, in both All-Weather and Ribbed treads, for gasoline and electric cars.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES

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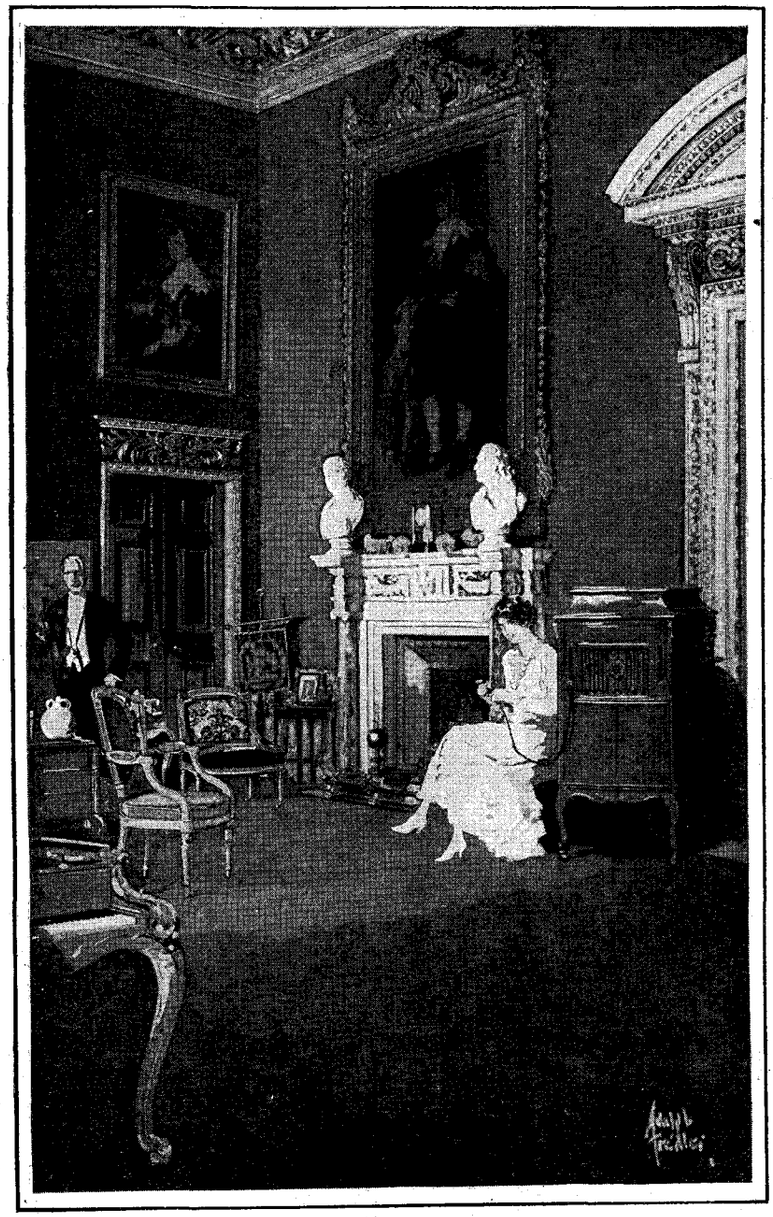
# The AEOLIAN-
## THE NEW PHONOGRAPH



LIKE all other fine musical instruments, the Aeolian-Vocalion is a development—a product of a long series of refining processes.

Years ago the study of this new marvel of science found a place in the Aeolian laboratories where the investigation of the phenomena of sound, as related to musical instrument making, is constantly carried forward. Thousands of experiments in phonograph construction were conducted. The tonal results of scores of instruments were analyzed, their faults determined, the causes ascertained. The skill of the Aeolian staff and many consultants, high authorities on the science of tone, was brought to bear upon the multitude of problems.

From this persistent work, progressing steadily and painstakingly, there evolved a remarkable instrument—one which was pronounced superior by everyone who heard it, absolutely unique in the perfection of its reproductions.

Some time later, after a revolutionary invention had been added, the wonderful *new* phonograph was announced to the public as the *Aeolian-Vocalion*.

▼

*No claim is made that the Aeolian-Vocalion is the final perfection of the phonograph. But in it has been attained such an artistic and musical excellence, that it is commanding the attention even of those who heretofore have refused the phonograph serious consideration. The Vocalion has won its way into the palaces of Royalty abroad and the finest homes of America. Everywhere its revolutionary expression device—the Graduola—has been a revelation as full of interest as its broader tonal powers.*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# -VOCALION

## GREATER *in* TONAL QUALITY

## ENHANCED *in* BEAUTY *of* FORM - AND AN INSTRUMENT THAT YOU CAN PLAY

THE Vocalion tone is imbued with vital personality—*your own*—and each repetition of a record discloses novel and unexpected beauties. Since, by means of the Graduola, the exclusive Vocalion expression device, each tone, every phrase, answers your will as truly and certainly as if breathed from your lips.

The master artist's skill and sweet tone graven in the record become the voice of your heart, and at last you may enjoy the transcendent pleasure of *making music* instead of being a listener merely.

This wonderful new privilege of tone control makes the Vocalion more than a tone-reproducing instrument—in reality a remarkable new medium for musical expression.

Use the Graduola when you wish. It will bring you a clearer knowledge of, a new joy and belief in music. And when you prefer, the Vocalion plays itself as any other phonograph—but with its vastly more satisfying tone—its rich, full, *natural* tone.

The Graduola is without question one of the most important inventions in the history of the phonograph. It has brought the instrument a greater dignity and distinction, a fresh importance to every lover of music.

▼

ON these pages are five illustrations showing in miniature some of the most popular cabinet models of the Aeolian-Vocalion. They suggest the quiet beauty of design that is characteristic of every Vocalion case style.

They indicate also how delightfully the Vocalion harmonizes with every type of interior.

The Vocalion case woods are dark, rich mahogany, handsomely figured circassian walnut or oak. Finishing by the same processes employed upon fine piano cases brings out to the greatest extent, the beauty of these rare woods.

In the new Book of the Vocalion, all of the conventional models and a few of the magnificent art styles are illustrated. The very simple fundamentals of the science of acoustics as applied to the phonograph are outlined. The basis of phonograph quality is set forth so clearly as to be of inestimable value to every intending purchaser of an instrument of this type.

This handsome book will be mailed free upon request together with information as to where in your vicinity the Vocalion may be seen and *played.* Address Department L12-16.

▼

*Vocalion prices are $35 to $350.*
*Art Styles to $2000.*

## The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL NEW YORK

*Largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world.*


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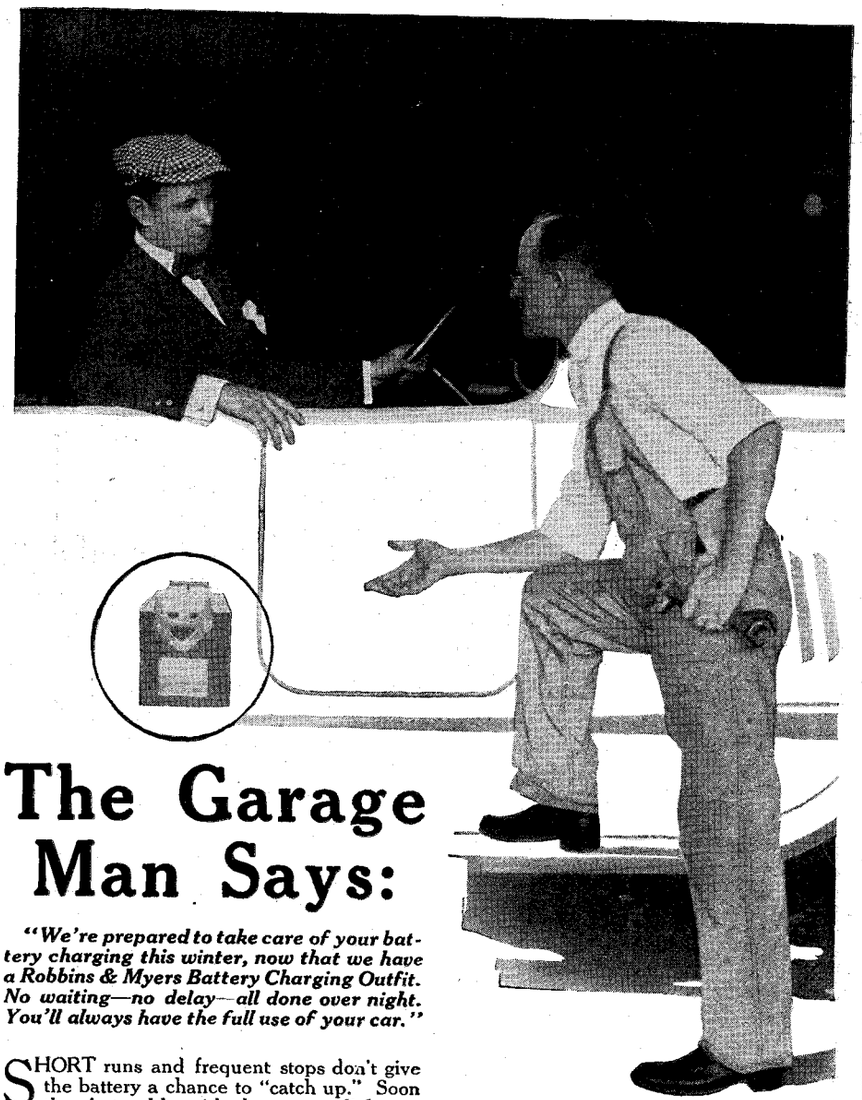


# The Garage Man Says:

***"We're prepared to take care of your battery charging this winter, now that we have a Robbins & Myers Battery Charging Outfit. No waiting—no delay—all done over night. You'll always have the full use of your car."***

SHORT runs and frequent stops don't give the battery a chance to "catch up." Soon there's trouble with the starter, lights or ignition—a car out of commission.

Avoid all this and also prolong the life of the battery itself by having it charged occasionally with a Robbins & Myers Charging Outfit. The plug on the motor cord screws into any lamp socket. Operated by simply turning a switch.

The outfit regulates the rate of the charge to the state of discharge of the battery. Floats on the battery without injury when the latter becomes fully charged.

All done between the time you leave your car for the night and are ready for it next morning.

***Garages, Dealers, Jobbers***

In addition to the small size for individual use, there are larger sizes of the Charging Outfit for Public Garage Service.

To charge a battery this way costs only about one-fourth as much as the old way with resistance or a bank of lamps. A money maker for you—a satisfaction builder for your customers.

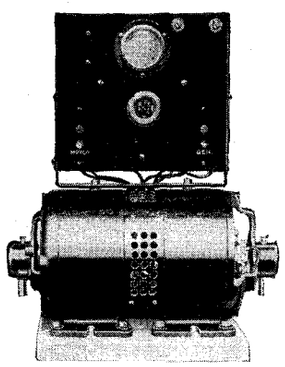
To jobbers and dealers who handle the Outfit for resale we allow a liberal discount. Write for full information.

Retail prices range from $46.00 up. For operation from any direct or alternating current lighting circuit. Robbins & Myers quality throughout—the result of twenty years' leadership in fine motor building.

THE ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY,
Springfield, Ohio

*The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors*

Branches in 9 Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere.



*Small Outfit for Charging One Battery at a Time.*

# Robbins & Myers

## Battery Charging Outfit


with the tenuous fancies that properly belong to this delicate and difficult form!

### A BALLADE OF SUNSET

By M. A. B. Evans

Oh, fair is the world in the light of the morn,
And bright are the clouds in the far eastern sky,
When the sun is just rising, the earth to adorn,
And the shadows of night are beginning to fly.
Fair the brightness of noon, when the sun is on high,
And a riot of light shines o'er hamlet and hall—
But the eve brings new glories of earth to the eye,
For the colors of sunset are fairer than all.

With the bursting of buds on the willow and thorn
Comes the spring, with its snowdrops and violets shy.
The summer brings glory of yellowing corn,
A wealth of bright bloom, fields of wheat and of rye.
With colors that glow, and our hearts satisfy,
Come the gay brilliant leaves of the bright early fall,
Like the close of the day, as the shadows draw nigh,
For the colors of sunset are fairest of all.

Fair indeed seems the world, when at first we are born,
And all of its glories we learn to descry,
Ere the noontide of life has yet taught us to scorn
The dross that can glitter, but can not supply
That comfort of soul upon which we rely,
In the autumn of life, ere the great final call
Shows the brightness that silences every sigh,
For the colors of sunset are fairest of all.

Envoy

The hope of the glories that all else outvie
Shows forth, in that promise to great and to small,
That the Sun of To-morrow shall shine by and by,
For the colors of sunset are fairest of all.

We take these powerful lines from *The Westminster Gazette*. The majesty of the thought is well matched by the majesty of the rhythm.

### ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS

By Annabel Jackson

"Michael, Michael, Captain of all the Host,
What news of the battle, and what news of the slain?
Stands fast the enemy still at every post—
See we not yet the ending, for they who still remain?

"Lo, the warfare rageth, more terrible than before;
The Earth is foul with corpses, the air thick with cries;
The spirits pass unceasing through Death's great door,
And women's sobs mount endlessly unto the quiet skies."

"I am the Leader of all the Hosts of Heaven;
Against the Lord of Evil I wage my deathless fight;
To me the Overthrowing from the first was given;
God saw the victory when still was ageless night.

"There are those who join me. Of those I, too, am Lord;
They leave your human quarrels and come within our lines,
And together gleaming we battle for the Lord;
They are fighting in your midst—but ye know not the signs.

"They fight in all the Armies—each nation gives them birth;
Ye give their names no honor—for your eyes are blind;
Ye would drive them—an ye could—to the ends of all the Earth;
And they fight for God among you—ye men of humankind."

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"Michael, Michael, will the end not come in sight?
When shall we kneel in rapture before the Prince of Peace?"
"When ye have joined our forces, and fight as these men fight,
Shall the Victory be given and your warfare cease."

In his vivid dispatches to the newspapers, Rudyard Kipling has been giving us prose descriptions of submarine warfare more nearly like poetry than most of his recent verse. An American poet has taken one of Kipling's sentences for the theme of an ingeniously made sonnet—a sonnet which in the sestet is nobly rather than ingeniously made. We take it from the New York *Times*.

### DESTROYERS OFF JUTLAND

BY REGINALD MCINTOSH CLEVELAND

If lost hounds could speak when they cast up next day after an unchecked night among the wild life of the dark they would talk much as our destroyers do.—RUDYARD KIPLING.

They had hot scent across the spumy sea,
*Gehenna* and her sister, swift *Shaitan*,
That in the pack, with *Goblin*, *Eblis* ran.
And many a couple more, full cry, foot free,
The dog fox and his brood were fain to flee,
But bare of fang and dangerous to the van
That prest them close. So when the kill began
Some hounds were lamed and some died splendidly.

But from the dusk along the Skagerrack,
Until dawn loomed upon the Reef of Horn
And the last fox had slunk back to his earth,
They kept the great traditions of the pack,
Stanch-hearted through the hunt, as they were born,
These hounds that England suckled at the birth.

Also from the New York *Times* we take this sample of Edith Thomas's magic. This poet, long known to fame, has done some of the best work of her life during the last two years. We venture to predict for these stanzas—exalted in imagination and in imagery—more than ephemeral popularity.

### A PASSING AT TWILIGHT

BY EDITH THOMAS

*What was it that passed in the twilight—*
*What was it went singing by?*
*Dusk wakens so many a dream,*
*And each dream its cry.*

I will go home to the evening star—
To a Light that is set at the edge of the world,
As another goes home to the cottage lamp
By the forest-side when the day is done.

I will go home to the evening star.
I am only awaiting the twilight wind:
Then will open softly the silver door;
And the lifting wind will bear me in.

I will go home to the evening star.
There are the tables with delicate food;
There are the couches spread over with dreams,
And the chambers are scented with sweeter than rose.

I will go home to the evening star.
There will be faces divine—as of gods;
There will be music—gone voices returned;
And there will be laughter, and wonder—and tears!

I will go home to the evening star,
To the Light that is set at the edge of the world. . . .
Only now do I see that, long ago lost,
I have always been only retracing my steps.

*Dusk wakens so many a dream,*
*And each dream its ancient cry—*
*What was it that passed in the twilight,*
*Fading on high?*

*$1.00 for ten*

*$1.00 brings you this box of 10 Robert Burns Cigars*

A good many smokers have been writing to us something like this: "I want to try your ROBERT BURNS cigar. How can I get it? My dealer does not handle it." (There are still a few that don't.)

Here's the answer: We have packed it in this special box.

A handsome package it is too. Boite Nature. Holds an even ten ROBERT BURNS. The 10c Invincible size. Each one of these ROBERT BURNS will flatter your smoke-taste with the mellow fragrance of its well-cured leaf. Each will satisfy a man-size smoke hankering. And yet each will leave you fit and nerve-steady.

These boxes are for smokers who feel that the ROBERT BURNS will solve their smoking problem and who have been unable to supply themselves at their dealers.

If you are such a smoker, send us a dollar bill, and your address, and we will send you the sample box. Postpaid. If you will be good enough to send us your dealer's name, we will try to arrange that he handle ROBERT BURNS hereafter.

*Invincible shape. Actual size. Full Havana filler—specially cured for mildness. Neutral Sumatra wrapper for added mildness. A truly modern cigar.*

Sold by thousands of dealers in the U. S. and particularly by those who display this sign.

**Rob't Burns 10¢**

**Little Bobbie 5¢**

STRAITON & STORM, *Manufacturers*, 121 WEST 40TH STREET
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# oakland

The *Oakland Sensible Six* has met with country-wide favor because of its bigness and beauty—its power and comfortable roominess.

Owners like the "feel" of the high speed valve-in-head motor—eager, responsive—developing full 41 h.p. at 2500 r. p. m.

They value, too, those highly desirable Oakland qualities—lightness with great strength, fuel and tire economy—sensible operating cost. Think of the *Sensible Six* as a sensible all-year family gift. This is a real Christmas thought for you.

And for those who need a big luxurious seven-passenger car of maximum pull and speed—there is the *Oakland Eight*—$1585.

OAKLAND MOTOR COMPANY, Pontiac, Michigan
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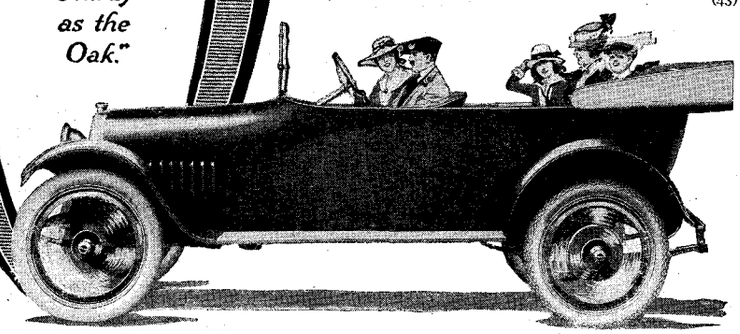

**How to Make and Operate Moving Pictures**
A complete, practical guide to the taking and projecting of cinematograph pictures, for the professional or amateur. Many photograph illustrations. Cloth bound, $1.00; by mail, $1.12. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

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Just the book you need. Shows you how cheaply and practically to make the many and varied repairs and improvements needed around the home. Will be worth its price to you over and over again. *By mail, 58 cents.*
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## Money-Saving Christmas-Gift Plan

We have devised a New Plan of Christmas Giving *Exclusively for Digest Readers* that will afford you a unique opportunity of largely increasing the purchasing power of your Christmas Dollars. It makes for efficiency among your employees and for happiness in your home, and will bring pleasure and profit to your family and friends this holiday season—all at

**A Big Saving to Yourself**

Cut out and mail this coupon to us and receive full particulars of our Christmas Plan, which will help you and your friends alike. It costs you nothing to do this and you incur no responsibility of any sort. Whatever you purchase may be returned at once if you are not absolutely satisfied.

This plan works wonders for you and greatly *widens the sphere of your Christmas giving*. You will solve your Christmas problems in the happiest manner by allowing us to suggest the answer to the question "What Shall I Give." The plan has been conceived in your interest and will meet at once with your cordial approval. Let us present it to you, and both you and those dear to you will remember this Christmas with special gratitude.

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a fuller pocketbook and greater happiness to you and yours. You can spend less and give more than you hoped by a simple plan that will appeal to you instantly. Remember, this is *a special offer* made *to Digest readers only* and carries with it *special privileges*. Avail yourself of these at once and be glad.

**SIGN THIS CHRISTMAS COUPON TO-DAY**

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York
Please lay before me, by mail, without cost or obligation, your plan whereby I can make my Christmas Gifts at a great saving to myself.
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# REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

## ANOTHER LIST OF HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

In its issue of December 9, THE LITERARY DIGEST printed a list of 25 of its best new books, suitable as gifts to children in the holiday season. Below will be found a list of 25 other books that are suitable for the same purpose.

**Bacon, Corinne. Children's Catalog of One Thousand Books.** White Plains: The H. W. Wilson Co. $2.00.

A children's guide to the best reading is always of value, especially at this season of the year, when parents are looking, not for the newest book, but for the best book. This bibliography is the result of years of experience, and countless checking, and is a volume which no person interested in the training of children can afford to do without.

**Baum, L. Frank. Rinkitink in Oz.** Illustrated by *John R. Neill. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company.*

There are many readers who would be terribly disappointed if every year some new invention laid in the fairy-land of Oz were not forthcoming. And the author, Mr. Baum, is equal to the popular demand, altho not always fair to himself. From his home in California, he sends forth the unfailing message that another Oz book is to come, and he begs his young readers to write him and send on suggestions for future volumes. The Royal Historian of Oz is forever "on the job."

**Berridge, W. S. The Wonders of Animal Life.** Illustrated by over 90 Photographs by the Author. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.00 net.

If you want to know who are the Animal Giants, and who are the Animal Dwarfs, if you want to read about fish that can't live in water, and birds that can't fly, if you would learn curious facts regarding all sorts of curious live things, this book will be a satisfying hand-book to the curious reader.

**Bowsfield, D.D. How Boys and Girls Can Earn Money.** Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.00 net.

The author confesses, in his introductory remarks, that he was somewhat loath at first to approach the subject, for fear children would neglect their wholesome studies in order to make money, but did so in view of the number of young people who have to win their way through school and college. The series of practical suggestions which were published in newspapers and are herewith gathered in a book have proven successful.

**Bruce, Philip Alexander. Brave Deeds of Confederate Soldiers.** Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

Southern readers particularly will enjoy the accounts of daring deeds of "Confederate Soldiers" by one who has done much historical writing on Southern history. Even girls will find particular relish in the chapter on Belle Boyd, the spy.

**Eaton, Walter P. Peanut—Cub Reporter. A Boy Scout's Life and Adventures on a Newspaper.** Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.00 net.

Herein Mr. Eaton brings his knowledge of newspaper life to bear on the Boy Scout movement which, for several years, he has been exploiting in a series of boy scout stories, laid in the Berkshires and the White Mountains. Peanut, the hero, who has figured in previous volumes, bucks more than New York with a fountain pen, and in the end, after various exciting adventures, comes to the conclusion that "it's great to feel you can write about things, and affect other people and do some good in the world." Such a spirit is healthy even if not original!

**Fitzhugh, Percy Keese. Uncle Sam's Outdoor Magic. Bobby Cullen with the Reclamation Workers.** Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

A narrative way of bringing to young readers definite information in regard to reclaiming the dry lands of Arizona, and the far West. This is a mixture of melodrama and useful description, based on Smithsonian activities.

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**Foster, Edna A. Something to Do, Boys!** A Book for Wide-Awake Boys. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.25 net.

A companion volume to this appeals directly to girls. In the present book toys and models are described, and it is remarkable what one can do with shears and a paste-pot. Every inventive activity known to boyhood is here exercised. The volume is illustrated in the usual diagrammatic manner.

**Fuller, Margaret. A New England Childhood. The Story of the Boyhood of Edmund Clarence Stedman (1833-1908).** Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $1.50 net.

The author of this book was well acquainted with Edmund Clarence Stedman during his later life, and was brought up in the same New England atmosphere. Therefore, her narrative of his early boyhood is filled with a familiarity that is agreeable. Written for children, there is a slight touch of the condescending about its style.

**Gilbert, Henry. The Story of the Indian Mutiny.** With Frontispiece and Sixteen other Illustrations. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50 net.

The full-page pictures in this book are no more exciting than the text which describes the difficulties Great Britain had in gaining control of India. Martial readers will enjoy the spirited accounts of Lucknow and Cawnpur.

**Gregory, Lady. The Golden Apple. A Play for Kiltartan Children.** Illustrated by Margaret Gregory. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

This is a Kiltartan play for young people, telling of the adventures of the King of Ireland's son in search of the Golden Apple of Healing. No play by Lady Gregory could escape a delightful vein of humor, which this contains.

**Holland, Rupert S. Historic Events of Colonial Days.** Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

The period covered by the author is from 1630 to 1744, and he gives simple dramatic accounts of heroes of the Puritan and Dutch era to the heroes of the Green Mountains. In previous years Mr. Holland has issued other volumes in the Historic Series for young people. We remember, with some vividness his "Historic Boyhoods," "Historic Girlhoods," and "Historic Inventions."

**Poulsson, Emilie and Laura E. Top of the World Stories.** For Boys and Girls. Translated from the Scandinavian languages. Illustrated by Florence Liley Young. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.00 net.

Miss Poulsson, known heretofore for her valuable contributions to the kindergarten world, has ventured as author into older realms, prompted by her enthusiasm for the stories of the Finnish writer, Z. Topelius. Young readers are given fairy-tales of Lapland, of Denmark, and of Sweden.

**Pringle, Mary P. and Urann, Clara A. Yuletide in Many Lands.** Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman and from photographs. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

There is a certain irony in the happy spirit which permeates this book. We doubt whether the Yuletide spirit in the countries at war is now quite what it was in days gone by, nor do we think that it will soon get back to that freshness which was devoid of bitterness. The historical treatment, however, of Yuletide in Merrie Englande and in Colonial and Revolutionary America, will be interesting to the younger reader. In these days, when Santa Claus himself is fast disappearing before our *x*-ray interest, such an anthology as this should be welcome.

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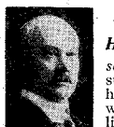

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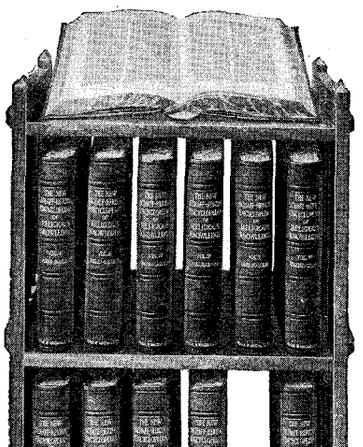

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**Reprints: "Collodi, C." (Carlo Lorenzini) Pinocchio. The story of a Puppet.** With illustrations in color by Maria L. Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net. **Defoe, Daniel. The Life and Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.** With Eight Illustrations in Color by John Williamson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

These two volumes are valuable additions to the series known as "Stories all Children Love." There are many editions of these particular books, but, nevertheless, we recommend the present issues as being clear in their type arrangement, and interesting in their color-plates.

**Rose, William. The Tin Owl Stories.** Illustrated with 45 Pictures by L. J. Bridgman and Ruby Short. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40 net.

A collection of fairy- and wonder-tales, in which an owl is the chief narrator, but in which the author has to be only mildly praised for the vigor and picturesqueness of his style.

**Smith, Jessie Willcox. Illustrations for Kingsley's The Water Babies.** New York: Dodd Mead & Co. $3.00 net.

Among the many editions of this story this particular one will occupy an interesting position.

**Schultz, James Willard. Apauk, Caller of Buffalo.** With illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

When we consider that there are not quite four thousand buffaloes now extant, the present volume will be of particular interest as describing a youthful hero, endowed with the gift of calling buffalo; because of this talent he becomes the head and front of many big buffalo hunts. According to the introduction, Apauk was an actual personage, his name really being Flint Knife. Is not this sufficient to whet the appetite of any Indian lover? The author is an Indian by adoption.

**Sherman, Clifford Leon. The Dot Mystery.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.00 net.

The Dot Series has afforded so many young artists amusement that the publishers have wisely continued the series this year. As we said, in the review last season, the only thing required is to have a sharp pencil, of course it being understood also, that the young reader have a sharp wit and know how to count from one to a hundred.

**Stout, William B. The Boy's Book of Mechanical Models.** With numerous illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Heretofore, we have had manuals which told how to make furniture and useful stationary things, but, in the present treatise, countless mechanical objects are unfolded before the eyes in the simplest manner—pasteboard boxes, spools, strings, and bits of wood slip into place so easily that we are thoroughly convinced we could build another Panama Canal if we were only given a chance under such explicit directions. Mechanical ducks, automobiles, railways, cigar-box monorails, toy phonographs, tin telephones, grain elevators, *x*-ray machines, siren whistles, and all sorts of similar toys are suggested in this very concise book, with diagrams illustrating every minute detail.

**Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and His Double, or The Disappearance of the Basswood Fortune.** Illustrated by Walter S. Rogers. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.25 net.

The inexhaustible Mr. Stratemeyer has added a twelfth volume to his Dave Porter Series, and, as the advertisement on the wrapper truthfully says, Dave is equal to every occasion. We would not mind if these occasions came occasionally, but they have been coming regularly for twelve years.

**Stratton-Porter, Gene. Morning Face.** With illustrations. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1916. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is a conglomeration of stories and verse that have brought much amusement to the author and to her little girl companion. It is a suggestive little book which will show how complete the comradeship can be between a grown-up and a youngster, especially when the former knows exactly the spirit which prompts the latter in her daily life. The verses are not marked by any great literary skill, nor are the stories anything of an unusual character, but there is a quaint humor, every now and then, peeping out between the irregular lines of the verse, and that is something in these days when humor is so lacking in our juvenile literature.

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**Taggart, Marion Ames. Beth of Old Chilton.** Illustrated by William F. Stecher. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.25 net.

One can imagine how healthy the spirit Miss Taggart can bring to bear in a story which describes the transformation of Beth of Old Chilton during her visit to New York. There is much merry maneuvering and good sentiment in this volume, which is the third in a series.

**Tomlinson, Paul G. The Strange Gray Canoe.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

This is a good Scout story, written by the son of the famous boy writer, Everett T. Tomlinson, who has himself written a book this season, entitled "The Trail of the Mohawk Chief" (Appleton). The present volume is one of the Classmate Series, and contains the history of a man who follows our heroes in a strange canoe. The adventures herein described are of the usual breathless kind, to be found in books of this type.

**Trafton, Gilbert H. Bird Friends. A Complete Bird Book for Americans.** With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.00 net.

The young naturalist will enjoy this practical bird book. It contains an encyclopedic arrangement of interesting facts and methods of experiment, and the school-teacher should be able to plan from it many vital and significant lessons. The book is intended for the experienced young ornithologist.

**Young, Ernest. Daring Deeds of Hunters and Trappers.** True Stories of the Bravery and Resource of Trappers and Hunters in all Parts of the World. With illustrations in colors. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In these days when our educators are trying to inculcate into people the idea that hunting is a sin, this present fascinating volume of adventures will probably meet with frowns from certain quarters. But any healthy boy, alive to adventure and to sport of any kind, will be held entranced by the different startling escapades of daring men who, in strange lands and in strange corners of familiar lands, come face to face with the wild beasts. What reader could remain unmoved by the exciting account of a hunter, attacked on all sides by six lions, making his escape finally in spite of his precarious position? This is simply one example of the many breathless accounts the author has woven into a book of adventure which is ably seconded by most graphic color-plates. This is an importation.

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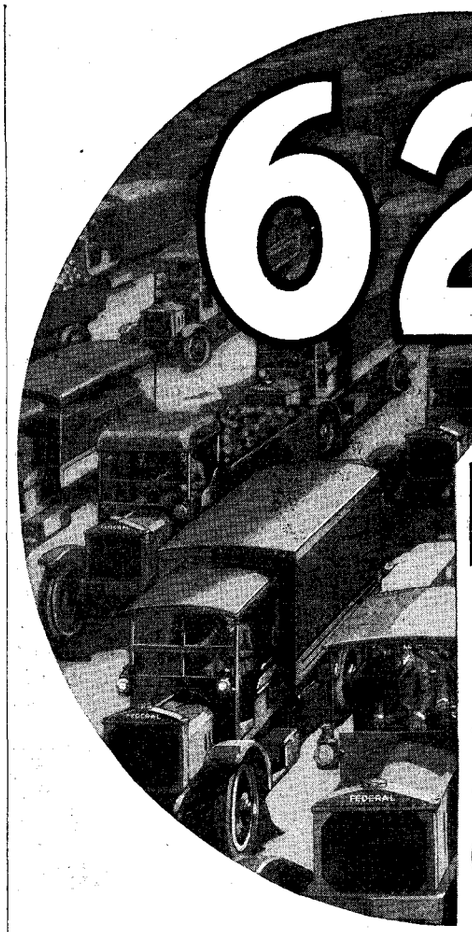


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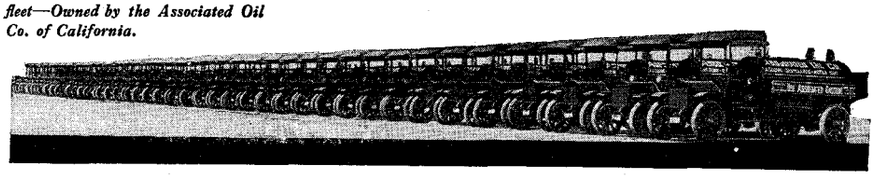

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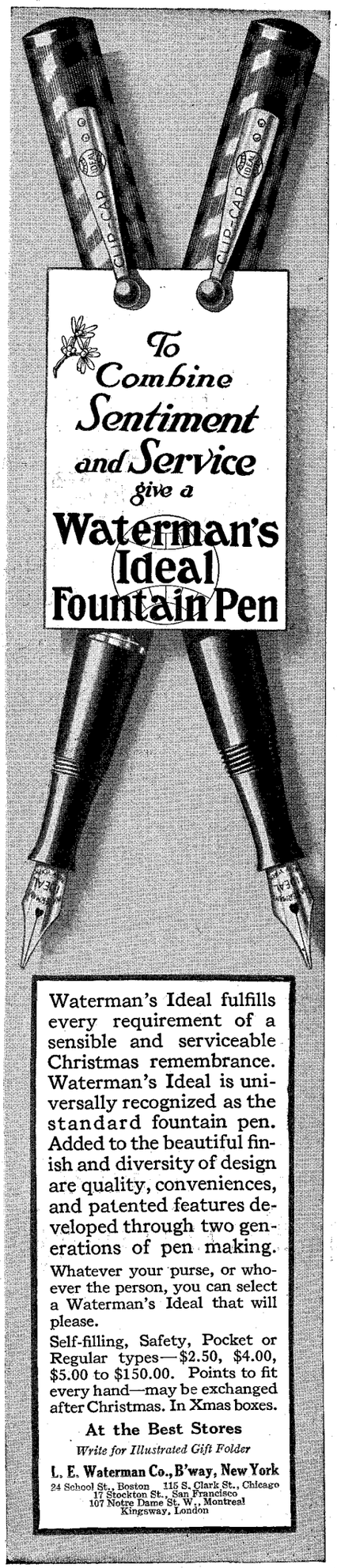
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# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## THE DEMOCRATIC NEW EMPEROR

CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor Charles I., of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodo, Meria, and Illyria, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Krakow, Lorraine, etc., to name only a few of his titles, is, for all that, as democratic as Johann Schmitt, of Vienna, his baker. We have it on the word of a former officer in his Dragoon Regiment, who knew the new ruler when he was a youth, who went to school with him, and who is aptly able to recount many details of the new Emperor's character. Lieut. Josef Hofmann is now a newspaper man in New York, and, in a recent number of *The Times*, he narrates a cluster of intimate details which bring new light and understanding of what sort of man Charles Francis Joseph is. For instance, Lieut. Hofmann tells us:

Of course, the larger part of what I know of the new Emperor comes from military records, barrackroom talk, and social gossip. In our regiment the story was often retold of Charles's school-days at Vienna. There, when seven years old, he was sent to a public school, where his playmates were sons of the people, from the butcher to the baker. It was said that his association with these boys of more humble parentage was a period of continual popularity. Later he attended the high school, or Schotten Gymnasium, and continued there until he was eighteen years old.

He did not attend a military school or college, but he had private instructors, the chief of whom was Major Prince Salm-Salm, who continued for some time as his personal adviser. When eighteen the young man was appointed a second lieutenant in the Dragoons by Emperor Francis Joseph. He remained with the Eighth Squadron three years, when he had reached the title of captain and was placed in sole command. This squadron was stationed first at Brandeis, Bohemia, and later he and the squadron were detailed to Brzezany, Galicia.

His bride, the Princess Zita, accompanied him to Bohemia, where they lived eighteen months. At the time the squadron went to Brzezany, the cavalrymen and the men of other regiments became interested in the stories of the way the Archduchess accepted the hardships of travel so that she could always be near her husband, he riding with his troops, and she following in a motor-car. At Brzezany they lived in a one-story house, as unpretentious as a summer-colony bungalow here, but they always kept open house to friends or strangers who chanced to call. It was during the period of their stay there that their popularity was developed among the Polish officers and nobility.

In all his career the new Emperor has shown by his daily life the characteristics of utmost democracy. He never forgets or slights a friend—not even the humble schoolboys of the butcher and baker of his public-school days.

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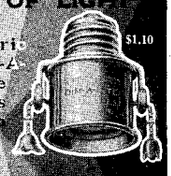

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Reichenau, near Vienna, every one of his boyhood companions whom he could find was invited to attend. Most of them were there, too, some mere privates in different regiments, but all were greeted with pleasure and affection and made welcome by the Archduke. Time and again the Archduke on that occasion posed for group photographs with his old school-chums.

It has been known widely, the author continues, that the Emperor is a zealous sportsman, a good shot, fond of dancing and social life; yet, from personal contact with him, it would appear as if he and his young wife were really more pleased to live quietly, going about among their people unobtrusively, often unrecognized, than to busy themselves in gay social affairs. They enjoy, he says, particularly, prolonged visits to some out-of-the-way spot, where they may be free from the burdens of the superetiquette of the Austrian court, and whence they may make small excursions to places of interest. Moreover, says the narrator:

For one thing, the Archduke and his wife, too, were very much interested in moving pictures. They did not dare to make frequent visits to the movies at Vienna, but when they were at some rustic place where court etiquette was, for the time being, without jurisdiction socially, they were often seen sitting amid the audience like any ordinary family. I happened to see them at a moving-picture theater at Reichenau. The proprietor, it seems, knew the identity of his distinguished guests. He hurried out and purchased a box of candy, which he offered, first to the Archduchess and then to the Archduke, who each selected a candy from the box. The proprietor insisted that they take the box. The Archduke accepted the gift with thanks, and then passed the contents to the men and women around them.

As heir apparent, the Archduke, like all the princes, had at his disposal at all times one or more cars in the service of the royal family, but he was never known to use one of them. Invariably he hired a public cabman. More often he and his wife walked when they were living outside of Vienna, and both apparently liked to meet people in their rambles and to talk with them.

It was on August 18, 1907, that I had a personal meeting with the man who was to become the ruler of the Dual Monarchy. The meeting occurred in a little church at Reichenau on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph. A number of officers and soldiers were there, many of them, like myself, on a leave of absence or short vacation. After the services the Archduke greeted us, questioned us about our regiments, service, and other similar matters. I remember he asked me where I was staying. When I had informed him, he remarked:

"Oh, yes, I know the hotel—they serve excellent coffee there." The following day I happened to be in the coffee-room of the hotel when I was surprized to see the Archduke approach the inn riding a bicycle. He ordered coffee and cakes, talked a few minutes with the waiters


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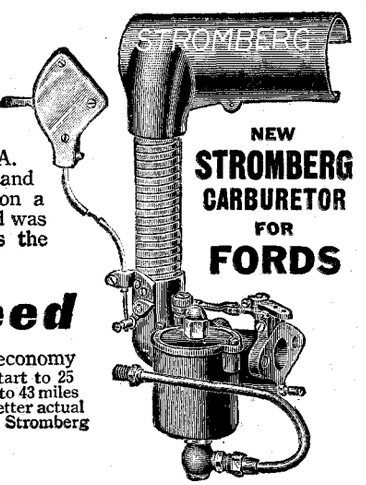


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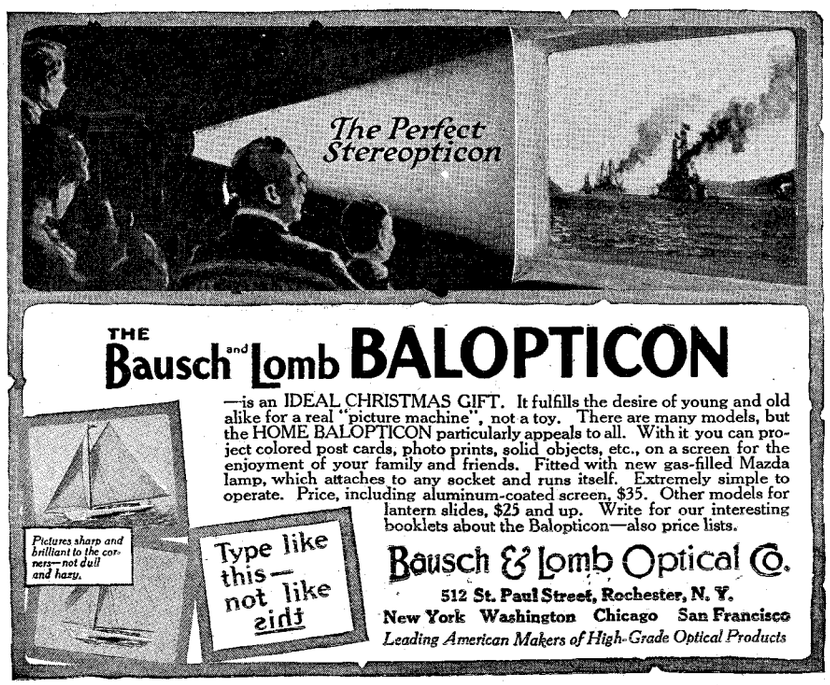
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after his refreshment, and departed on his wheel. I heard one of the waiters say they liked to serve the Archduke, not because of his tips, but because of his gracious manner and "democratic ways."

As a matter of fact, the Archduke was never known to make lavish tips to any one who served him in public. He believed in doing just what everybody else did in that respect, of giving a moderate tip, according to the service, usually about twenty-five cents. It was said he acted out of consideration for others who might not be able to make a public display of wealth.

For eleven years he has had the practical training of a soldier in all branches of the military service, rising step by step to command of an army of three corps or more. He was on the Italian front, later on the Karpathian front, and was operating against the Roumanians when called to the throne. It is safe to say that his personal popularity will follow him, and that as long as the war lasts he will have the united support of his people.

## THE TROUBLES OF THE GUARD

NOW that many of the Guardsmen are at home, the militia service seems to have fallen out of favor, according to reports in the public press. The men who spent four or five months on the border, protecting it, state themselves as unwilling to reenlist when their terms are up, for something has changed their minds about the whole matter. What it is is described by Rupert Hughes in *Collier's* as "Columbia's game of holding the baby," meaning that Columbia, like the lady in police records, gave the baby to the guard "to hold until she returned," and then simply disappeared. Result, one foundling and one unwilling guardian.

The trouble increased when the men got to the border and found that it did not need protection as represented. There was no chance to fight, no chance to serve the nation. It was a case of wait, and, perhaps, lose the home job in the meantime. Any man, we are told, would have complained, and Mr. Hughes should know, for he spent the summer at the border himself, serving in the Guard, while the other Mr. Hughes, candidate for President, was, coincidentally, traveling the country talking against the Mexican policy. According to Mr. Rupert Hughes, the case was like this:

Call a country doctor out at midnight to ride several miles through a storm and treat a sick baby: he will not complain, provided the baby is sick. He will fight hard for its life and reproach no one for the summons. But let him find that the baby is well when he gets there, and ask him to walk the floor with it at regular rates for time—and see what the doctor says. He ought to be glad that he was not really needed, but he will be hopping mad for the fool's errand.

So with the Guard. Now some editors praise its self-sacrifice and some ridicule it for cry-babyism. It is because I am still loyal to the Guard and love its welfare that I am constrained to tell what I believe to be the truth about its present plight—for plight is the word.

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The Administration feels it necessary to patrol the border at all costs. I agree with that opinion after meeting the people along the border. They are convinced that the presence of the Guard alone protects them from bandit atrocities, and that these would begin again at once if the patrol were removed. There are not enough men in the regular Army to do the work, and so the Guard stays. This is not the fault of any individual or any party, but it is a fault and it ought to be remedied in common decency and humanity. The Guard volunteered at the President's call, and took a stringent new oath of obedience to his least behest. It is obeying that oath, but it feels cheated because it did not volunteer to act as policemen and night-watchmen. It would not feel cheated if it were at war and being shot to pieces.

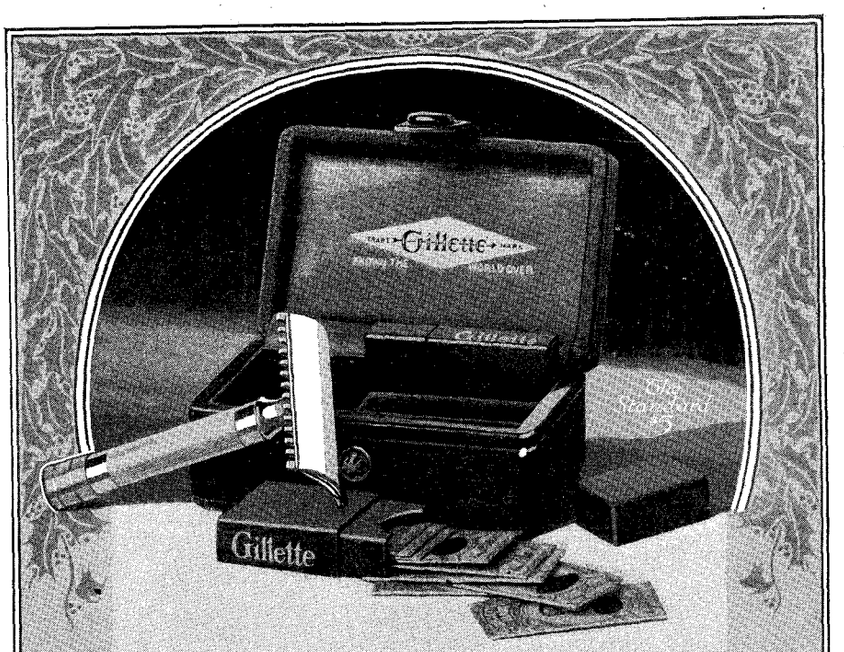
It was supposed that the regular Army would come to the relief of the Guard as soon as mobilization could be effected. But the regular Army did not come, it seems. There were not men enough to fill out its ranks, and the fault lay in the small numbers recently recruited. Mr. Hughes ventures the opinion that this is largely due to the small pay. He says:

We can not get volunteers in this country for fifteen dollars a month, at a time when the lowliest foreign ditch-digger in the country is able to get fifteen dollars a week for an eight-hour day. We ask the soldier to put on livery, obey every command from a long line of superiors, beginning with his corporal; to be on call twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year; to do anything he is told, live anywhere he is taken, submit to iron-bound restrictions, and lay down his life at a gesture—all for fifteen dollars a month, lodging in barracks or tent, a certain amount of food, and an allowance for clothing.

It was inevitable that such a demand should find no supply. It is ludicrous to persist in it. But to keep the National Guard heating its heels on the Rio Grande while the country continues the absurd pretense of trying to recruit is an outrageous joke on patriotism, a national swindle. A man who enlists as a private knows what he is doing and what to expect; if he marries, it is under well-understood conditions.

But the Guard is composed of men who never planned to make the Army their career, whose life arrangements are completely upset or put in abeyance during the service, whose families and business are not adjusted to a long absence. In the case of war, when all customs are overthrown and the national habits are reverted into chaos, a man leaves his home and his business with a high heart to endure any fate. He is buoyed up by the love of his country and the feeling that as soon as he has saved his country he will go home and start life over. A very considerable and not altogether contemptible support comes to him from the fact that his business rivals are similarly engaged or at least not prospering, and other men's families are in equal distress. The harrowing part of the Guard's service now is that the country is at peace and, after years of hard times, there is an unexampled boom. The Guard is sitting among cacti extracting nothing but cactus-spines from its breeches.

Take the case of a Guard officer I know.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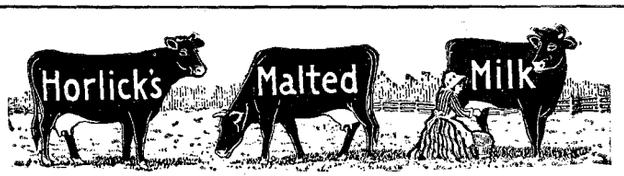


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He inherited a shop from his father. He built up its trade by years of hard work. He raised a family, and he gave his spare time to the Guard so faithfully that he rose to be a captain. A stranger invaded his neighborhood, set up a rival shop, and tried to get the captain's business away. The stranger failed and was about to close up and move when the President's call came. It was the captain who moved away—to Texas. He left a clerk in his place. The clerk fell ill and had to leave. The captain's wife is trying to keep the shop going. She lacks experience, and she does not lack children. The rival is getting the business. The captain in his tent in Texas spends his days and nights in routine camp-work, while his father's work and his own work are turning rapidly to nothing. There is a grave probability that he will return to find himself a bankrupt. He can not get a hint as to when he will return. An order from the War Department informs him that no more resignations for business reasons will be accepted.

We read further on that it was promised that the men with families dependent on them would be mustered out later, after the mobilization. Affidavits were filed, many of them stating the most urgent cases, but nothing was done. We are told of one man's family:

Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, learning of one situation, telegraphed Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is at the head of a society for the relief of families in distress. The society reported that the man's wife and one of the boys were working, and the rest were living on what they earned. The society telegraphed a guaranty that they should not starve. That ought to have satisfied the impatient wretch, but he persisted in urging his release. The letters from home were pitiful.

The mother got up at four every morning, cooked the children's breakfast, took a train to another town, worked all day in a rubber factory, and reached home at seven o'clock. She earned thus eight dollars a week. One of the boys earned six dollars. The family of nine lived on fourteen dollars a week.

I put the case up to our new commander, Colonel Haskell; he sent a telegram to somebody, and a telegram was returned ordering the man's immediate discharge. The day after he left for home I received a letter from the worn-out wife in which she said:

"I am taking the liberty of writing to you, asking if you will do something for the children. I have been expecting —— for the past month and he is just as far away as he was before. My God, if you only knew how much he is needed at home, I am sure you would help me and my family in sending him to us. His children need him and we can't go on living like this."

I slept better that night for realizing that her husband was on his way home.

Less luck followed the appeal for an aged mother who had been dispossest because her only son and sole support was with our regiment. She wrote that she could offer no reward for securing his release "except the prayers of an old woman." I telegraphed for affidavits, and one of them read as follows—a most informal affidavit, but eloquent enough:

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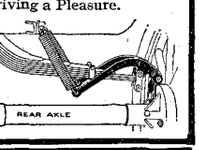


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*and let him home as he was the onely support of the family his sister is very low and not expected to live they have bing dispossed I am his uncle and helped them all I could as times is so bad and business is so slow I could not do no more I paid a months rent for them You would do such a big favour to help get the Boy home no more to say hoping you will grant the favour and waiting for favourable reply your very truly*
*Sworn beforme this 22nd day of Aug. 1916.*

The other affidavit began:

"The bearer of . . . owing to sudden sickness of his sister his family would like to get him home as he was the only support his family had, the have no frends support or anyone working for them, his Farther only works two or three days a week and sometime none at all, and it is impossible for him to support his family that way. and hard to get along, the boy was the only support the had before he went away, and the miss him very much ever since also the wore dispossess from home several weeks ago as the hadnt money to meet the rent" etc.

A letter informs me that his sister is dead now and that he wept bitterly and feels that he has been dealt with harshly. He will work hard to get recruits (won't he?) when he gets home, if ever he does.

So much for the predicament, tho examples might be multiplied many times. Now, says Mr. Hughes, for the remedy. He puts it as follows:

The great debate as to whether we should prepare or not was ended in a wrangle as to how we should prepare. The National Guard was a bone of contention, and its enemies complained of its pushing eagerness to be included in the scheme. At the present moment there would be no such complaint. If the Guard feels any eagerness now, it is to push rapidly out of the service of an ungrateful republic.

It is just as well to face the bitter truth that the present motto of the vast majority of the Guard is: "Never again!" It is just as well to face the truth that the Guard, which but a few months ago volunteered and took new and binding oaths of service with pride and joy, is now more like a body of conscripts than volunteers.

The fault is Uncle Sam's. He has cheated and is cheating a hundred thousand of his most willing citizens.

The Guard was asked (as a master asks a servant) if it would please police the border while the regular Army was rapidly recruited to a sufficient size to take up the routine. The Guard has been policing the border ever since in the usual and in the military sense.

I assume that we need a military force. Hardly anybody denies that we need some few men who have guns or know where to get them and how to shoot them. The number we need is a matter of fierce dispute.

In any case we are confronted by the problem: Where and how and when are we to get a reserve army large enough for protection? We must have a large regular Army. That has been decided, voted on, ordered, but not delivered. It can be secured only by raising the wages till they bring in the men.

There must be a huge reserve force of a million or more partly trained soldiers enrolled in skeleton organizations. They must be within reach, and handy.

We can not get them any more than we


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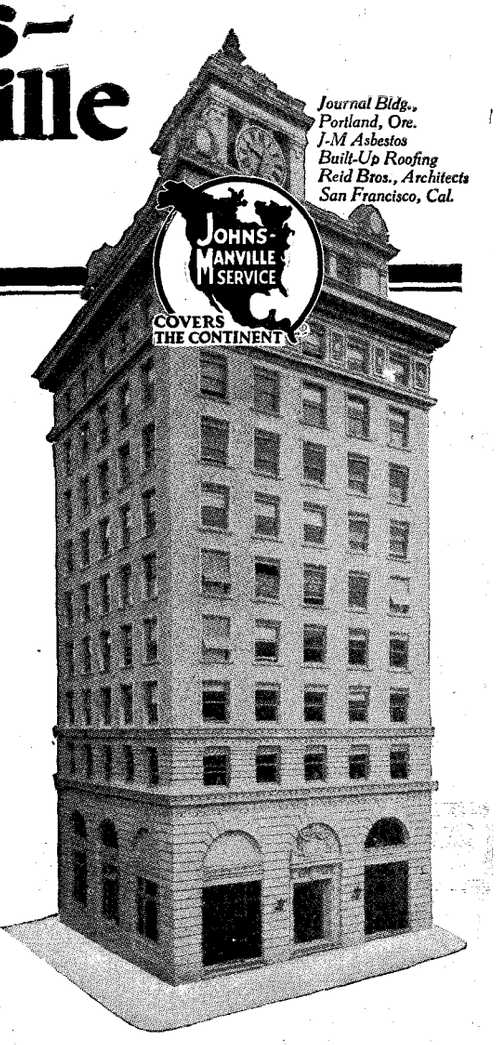


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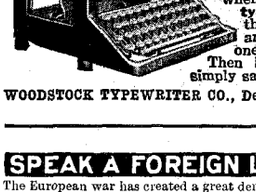

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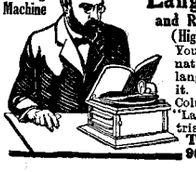

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can get regulars by saying "Please!" We who have studied the American people from the view-point of the Guard knew that the volunteers would never volunteer. They never did without bounties and drafts—also draft riots. Large numbers of men never will volunteer in this country. When there is prosperity they are too busy; when there are hard times they are too blue. The Guard will be a long while volunteering again. Universal compulsory service is our one reliance. We compel our children to go to school. It is not enough to proclaim the beauties of culture; we must have truancy laws and compel parents to be strict. By so much the more must we compel our free citizens to protect their freedom.

It is best to teach the young to shoot and drill while they are catchable and teachable. Then we can let them go like branded colts and find them again for the round-up.

But the first step must be the passage of a bill to increase the pay of the regular Army soldier, sailor, and marine to a livable wage. The ways of ambition must be opened to the hesitant youth, and he must be treated with far more respect than he has been granted.

One of the best ways ever devised for gaining respect is the publication of the fact that one is earning a respectable amount of money. How can the soldier feel self-respect or command the respect of others when his income is the lowest in the world, when he is compelled to wear livery like a footman, "sleep in" like a chambermaid, and say "sir" to everybody in the household?

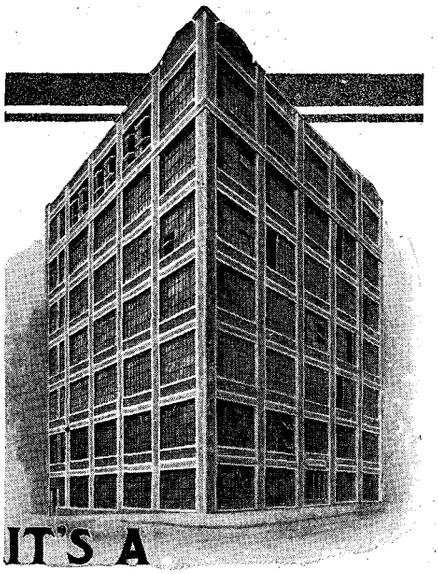
The labor-unions do not approve of soldiers. They make recruiting doubly difficult. Yet the service in the Army has many advantages, the soldier is protected from injustice in many ways, and it is probably impossible, at least at present, to change the conditions of the service materially. But you can not bind the young man in search of a job to the disadvantages of soldiering, especially not when the first thing that confronts him is the contemptible wage.

Fifty cents a day for a soldier! And a young Italian just off the S. S. *Garlic* can get $2.50 for standing in a cornfield and meditating on the beauties of nature or for building a road. Our soldiers are expected to throw in a little road-building as a part of their gymnastic recreation.

Fifty cents a day for a soldier! You could not get a cook to peek into a kitchenette for that. You will find fat old "doughagers" in the employment bureaus who will snap your head off if you offer them less than twice the sum. And they expect you to leave the word "obey" out of the ceremony, too.

If you are desperately in want of a cook, it is a waste of time to complain because some Swedish beshemoth wants sixty-five dollars a month, and a scullery-maid, and a victrola, and a bulldog, and a policeman, and the privilege of sleeping late mornings and of receiving in the parlor every third Thursday. I had one cook refuse to play in my kitchen because there was no marble slab there to roll pastry on.

We may as well put a marble slab on the idea that American citizens who can earn two dollars a day as soldiers in the movies will tote a musket and toe a mark for fifteen dollars a month. We may as

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well boost the offer to forty-five dollars a month and be done with it—or rather be begun with it. It will cost a lot of money, but we shall get some soldiers. And some soldiers after all is one of the prime requisites of an army.

### LETTING GEORGE DO IT

NOWHERE is this saying more believed and followed than in Great Britain. When King Edward died, and it came time for another to rule, this mighty cry, they say, went up from Portsmouth to Aberdeen. And George did. Then when the war broke out, a new George came to the rescue, and, in the personality of Lloyd-George, he has been coming to the rescue ever since. One by one, great duties have been thrust upon his sturdy shoulders, and he has done them one by one—so carefully, that now he is Prime Minister. In the New York *Tribune* we are given a brief sketch of his earlier activities, as well as a close view of that dynamic personality which has brought him to the top of the realm of political service. We read:

It has now remained for the son of a Welsh schoolmaster to become the head of one of the most caste-ridden governments on earth. A commoner, a democrat, a man of humble birth and obscure upbringing, he succeeds without a title to the high seat which peers have held before him.

Forty years ago the puny son of a schoolmaster's widow sat of Sunday mornings in her little cottage in Carnavon Burgs, Wales, indulging in the most delicious treat of the whole week. On the table before him was one fresh egg, and he and his brother were to share it as their Sabbath breakfast. Fresh meat was an undreamed of luxury. This one egg was the event of seven days of poverty. The lad gloating over the thought of this extravagant fare was Lloyd-George.

Thirty years ago a body of Welsh Nonconformists surged into the graveyard of a chapel of the Established Church in Carnavon Burgs and dug from the "suicide corner," where the minister had ordered it buried, the body of a quarryman. A law had been passed, shortly before, permitting the burial of Nonconformists in Church of England cemeteries. The dying quarryman had asked to be buried beside his daughter in this pleasant English graveyard. The minister, smarting under the indignity offered the Church, had him buried in the corner reserved for those who had taken their own lives.

A thin little lawyer superintended the mob that laid the man to rest beside his daughter's body. It was he who faced the trespass proceedings brought by the enraged vicar, and carried his appeal from court to court until the highest in the realm reversed the decision against him. Carnavon Burgs sent Lloyd-George to Parliament, at the age of twenty-seven, for this fight.

Seventeen years ago a member of Parliament was speaking in Birmingham against England's continuance of the Boer War. He was mobbed by a crowd that would have torn him to pieces had they caught him. He fled from Birmingham disguised in a policeman's uniform. The man who nearly forfeited his life for speak-

# Seven Weeks' Work

**Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation** is erecting ten buildings for the Moline Plow Company in Rock Island, Ill.

The upper photograph shows the machine shop site.

The lower photograph shows the machine room in operation seven weeks later.

Within that time concrete foundations and wood-block floors were laid, brick walls built, roof trusses erected, roof boards put on, steel sashes placed in the saw-tooth and composition roof completed. The Tractor Shop was moved from its old location a mile and a half away, shafting was erected, electric wiring and motors installed,—and the men were at work.

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**RUSSIA of To-day** By John Foster Fraser

"The Russian of to-day is religious and sober, which formerly he was not. The war has changed him, and he will never be again, what he was formerly," says a writer in the *New York Evening Sun*, in reviewing this book. Mr. Fraser, author of many important works, has here set down the romance of the great Russia that is now battling the Teutons. He has carefully studied and analyzed the industrial condition of the Empire. His interesting story serves the double purpose of entertaining, while he at the same time points out the present and future trade opportunities which might be taken advantage of by alert exporters.

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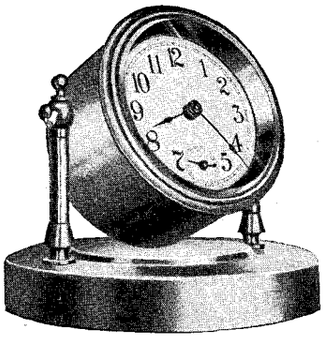

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IF TIRES were put on a car only for ornament, we would talk more about the looks of

**BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES**

There is much that we might say on that score. But tires, fortunately or unfortunately, have to give service. That is the reason we have been saying more about their wear. On that score we can be both prolix and truthful.

***Is your car tired —or are you?***

**Try BATAVIAS**

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**Factory at Batavia, New York**

ing against an English war then is now the virtual head of an empire plunged in the greatest conflict of all times.

He is small and wiry. His face is still pale. His lips are sensitive beneath his little bushy mustache. His eyes are as eloquent as his voice, his manner frank and democratic. Democratic to the core of him, Lloyd-George is one of the most approachable men who ever held public office in England.

He is a fighter from his tiny feet to his sparse sleek hair. He has always been fighting, clear-eyed, cool-headed, bitter. His battle for the Christian burial of an humble quarryman was only a preliminary skirmish in a life that has been one long strife.

For years after he was sent to Parliament, we learn, he was a continual thorn in the proud and conservative flesh of the gentlemen who made up the greater part of that body. He was radical; he was democratic; he had the courage to say what he felt was fitting, regardless of the way it might shock, or sting, or upset tradition. Within a short time after he had begun to serve, his very name was enough to bring froth to the lips of the ardent supporters of the party in power. Furthermore, says the account:

Daring, caustic, eloquent, he was soon known to English politics as the most persistent and invincible guerrilla in the House. His genius for throwing obstructions into the path of Conservative plans was unlimited. In 1905, when the Ministry was overthrown and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to head the Liberal régime, Lloyd-George received his victor's reward in the shape of the presidency of the Board of Trade.

He did not rest. There was an opportunity for another bitter fight ahead and he threw himself into the conflict. A railway strike threatened to paralyze the entire kingdom. Lloyd-George literally beat the magnates into submission and forced arbitration.

Again came advancement, and again he found opportunity for a more strenuous battle. In 1908 Asquith became Premier and Lloyd-George was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1909 he shook the aristocracy of England with the most terrific blow that had been aimed against them in centuries and opened a new era in the fiscal history of Great Britain.

The Government faced a deficit of $75,000,000 in the budget, and Lloyd-George advanced the unheard-of proposition that this should be raised by further taxation of the property of the wealthy. His bill was directed especially against the lords of vast domains, who had rejoiced, until then, in the unearned increment of land.

The privileged classes opposed him bitterly from the first. The combat led to a great constitutional fight between the Houses of Commons and Lords, and Lloyd-George drove his measure through by limiting the veto powers of the peers. This conflict over, he threw himself into others. By the time the war-cloud darkened he had passed an insurance act for the protection of the working classes and an old-age pension scheme.

Then came war. Under its hammer in the last two years many of the former idols of Britain have cracked and crumbled.

FOR THE MAN
WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE
THE initial cost of The Florsheim Shoe may be a trifle more than the ordinary shoe but the greater satisfaction you get in style, comfort and service proves from the first to the last day's wear that Florsheims cost less in the end.
There's a dealer ready to show the style you prefer. We'll give you his name and mail booklet, "Styles of the Times."
The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.
The Oneida—One of two hundred styles—Look for name in shoe.

**THE STANDARD DICTIONARY** is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

**Watch *the* Little Cuts**

Treat them at once. Unless they receive attention they are apt to become infected and cause serious trouble. They are dangerous.

**APINOL**
*an ideal first-aid*

Is a healing, antiseptic pine oil, deadly as a germicide but harmless even if taken internally. Will quickly stop pain from burns. Good for boils, sores and bruises.

*Write for FREE First-Aid Chart for your medicine chest. Will help in an emergency.*

THE WHITE CHEMICAL CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.


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Lloyd-George was never an idol with the English people. He was radical and disturbing, and as a nation they suspected him. But he alone, throughout the terrific ordeal in which the Empire is being proved, has neither flinched nor proved himself unworthy of the trust imposed upon him.

England needed money, Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, quietly shouldered the vast responsibility of raising that money. He set to his task and provided for the first of the great loans that were floated to meet Britain's war-cost—he, the man who had formerly been opposed to great military expenditures on the part of his country.

Then came British defeat and charges against Lord Kitchener. The army needed high-explosive shells; it had none. It needed vast quantities of ammunition. It was receiving only driblets. Britain turned to Lloyd-George. He was made Minister of Munitions. A special munitions bill was passed, giving the Government control over all factories; strikes and lockouts were made illegal, profits to employers were limited, and slackers were fined. The factories were ready, but the workers were slow to volunteer, until Lloyd-George gave their leaders just seven days to furnish men for the plants. He got his men.

Drinking was found to be an evil among the workers. Lloyd-George stamped that out.

Then the *Hampshire* was sunk in the North Sea, and the head and hope of England's armies went to the bottom with her. Lord Kitchener, "organizer of victory," was gone, and Britain turned to Lloyd-George to take his place. On June 6 of this year he became Minister for War. Under his administration the deadlock on the Western front had been broken. Through the placing of a civilian on her high seat of war, England has seen faint glimmerings of victory.

Lloyd-George believes in the ultimate overthrow of Germany. He is certain that England will win the war.

"Our offensive will continue," he has said. "When the war will end no one can tell. In the British Army there is no clock or calendar. We will win some time. We do not know when, but the fight will be to a finish—to a knockout."

---

**Proving It.**—Father sat in his study one afternoon writing out a speech when his son called shrilly from the garden: "Dad! Look out of the window!"

"What a nuisance children are at times!" grumbled the parent, as he put down his pen and advanced to the window. With a half smile he raised the sash and stuck forth his head. "Well, Harry, what is it?" he asked.

The boy, from a group of youngsters, called out: "Dad, Tommy Perkins didn't believe that you had no hair on the top of your head."—*Onward.*

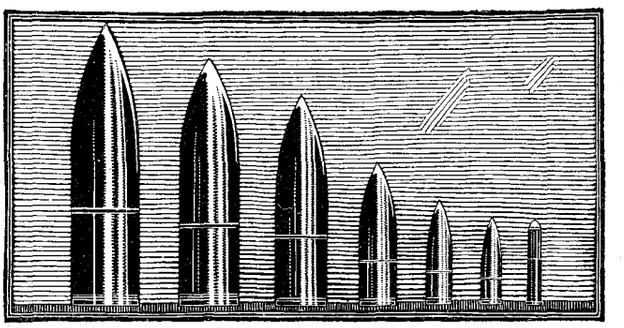
---

**An Experienced Pair.**—During President Lincoln's first visit to the Springfield penitentiary an old inmate, looking out through the bars, remarked.

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons. We've seen all there are in the country."

"Why, this is the first I ever visited," replied the chief executive, somewhat astonished.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the rest."—*Chicago News.*

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It's range—and speed—and carrying power—that win "the great drives" in battles for business.

You can't compete without the right ammunition.

Your hauling may require burly six-tonners of great capacity—or a battery of nimble, far-reaching one-ton delivery units. On your selection depends your fighting efficiency.

Seven sizes Packard offers—seven sturdy models—one to six and one-half tons—with bodies for all purposes—at prices from $2200 to $4550.

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Packard CHAINLESS TRUCKS

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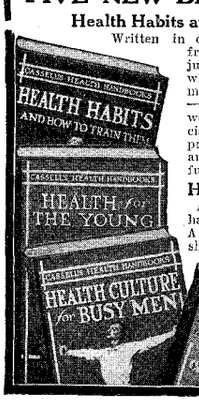


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Written in direct helpful style—no fads—no freakish and impracticable advice—just plain HELP for every man who would make a small investment in life's greatest asset—GOOD HEALTH. No tiring, wearisome series of hard exercises, just light health-bringing practises and habits worth cultivating and easy to adopt. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated, 50c.

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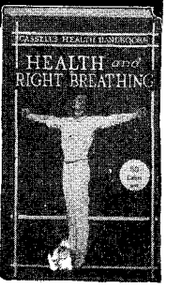


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Hints and helps which will lighten the responsibilities of child training. A valuable guide for the rearing of lusty, sturdy boyhood and girlhood—for the attainment and preservation of mental, moral and physical poise and power. Cloth, illustrated, 50c.

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# Southern Newspaper Characteristics

**The merchandisers and advertisers of nationally distributed products are necessarily investigating the Southern field at this time,—*necessarily,* because the South is today riding the high tide of prosperity.**

With money from the world's most valuable cotton crop in his pocket, with diversified crops in his barn, and with mills and factories taxing their capacities, the Southerner is in the mood to buy,—and he has the money to pay for his purchases.

With such conditions obtaining in the Southern states, information relative to Southern newspaper characteristics should be of very special interest:

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## Confidence

Southern newspapers, as a whole, have been more in accord with each other than those of any other section, due to the fact that there is so little variation of political ideals from a national standpoint, and more essentially because they have been a unit in working consistently for the advancement of everything Southern. Through this co-operative effort the Southern newspapers have earned and acquired the confidence of their readers to the highest degree—a confidence that reacts to the benefit of buyers of their advertising space.

## Thoroughness

Southern newspapers cover the South thoroughly. Yet there is practically no duplication of circulation, due to the fact that the territory covered by each paper is comparatively large, and most homes receive only one daily paper. Purchasers of Southern newspaper space, therefore, are almost entirely relieved of the necessity of contending with the problem of circulation duplication.

**The undersigned representative daily newspapers will be glad to furnish information relative to the merchandising possibilities of specific commodities in their respective sections of the South.**

ALABAMA
Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Gadsden Times-News
Mobile Item
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA
Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian-American
Augusta Herald
Macon Telegraph
Waycross Journal-Herald

MISSISSIPPI
Natchez Democrat

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Times
Charlotte News
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson Daily Mail
Charleston News and Courier
Columbia Record
Columbia State
Greenville News
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal

TENNESSEE
Chattanooga News

## Quality

The subscriber to the Southern newspaper is of a high average of intelligence and purchasing power. Subscription rates are high. Street sale is small, less than a dozen cities having "extras," so the Southern newspaper circulation is essentially home circulation.

The advantage is apparent of using space in newspapers that are intelligently and carefully read in the home rather than hurriedly scanned in street cars and automobiles.

## Economy

The 134 Southern newspapers that have 5,000 subscribers and over, submit a total circulation of 2,554,672 at $4.95 per agate line on a 10,000 line basis. On the other hand, the 21 leading national magazines, having approximately the same circulation in this territory, submit a rate of $12.50 per line. It therefore costs about one-third as much to cover the South with newspapers as it does with magazines, with the additional advantages of less duplication of circulation, more confidence and less competition. There can be no doubt as to the logical medium to use.

Prepared by the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga.



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# Christmas Twelve Times A Year

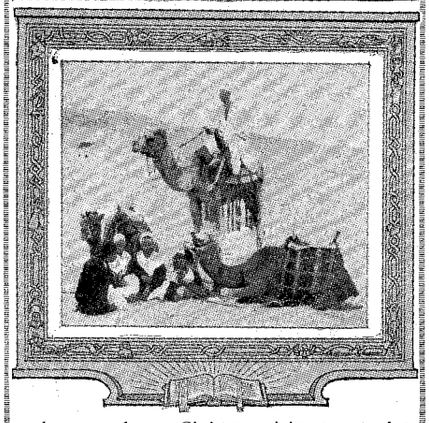
The best Christmas celebration is the one that makes Christmas joy last longest and that sends the Christmas message ringing farthest.

## You Could Find No Better Christmas Gift For A

**Pastor** — **Missionary—at home or abroad**
**Christian Leader** — **Church Worker**
**Study Class Teacher** — **Sunday School Teacher**
**Young People's Leader** — **Christian Man or Woman**

## Give As A Christmas Present

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW of the WORLD



and so extend your Christmas giving over twelve months in the year.

THE REVIEW *is interdenominational in viewpoint, world-wide in vision.* It tells where the Christmas message is most needed, how the messengers are taking it into every land and the wonderful results that follow. It is an inspiration and an education to read this

**INDISPENSABLE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE**

Hear what others say of it:

"Splendid! I have just spent two wonderful hours with the October number of THE REVIEW. Upon opening it I was captured at the start and held to the end. We must help all we can to increase the circulation—it carries the very message we seek to give in the conventions and institutes."—*Fred B. Fisher*, Secretary Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada.

"The Missionary Review is indispensable to the preacher who wants to be informed of Apostolic doings in every part of the world . . . I would wish nothing better than that this magazine might come regularly into the house of every minister."—*Rev. John Henry Jowett*, D.D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

An attractive Christmas card will be sent with every gift subscription. To whom are you going to send THE REVIEW for 1917?

Fill in the blank *now* and send someone this twelve-fold blessing.

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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Modest.**—SHE—"That scar on your head must be very annoying."

HE—"Oh, it's next to nothing."—*Columbia Jester.*

**Roundabout Conclusion.**—"It's an extended corridor that has no ultimate termination," mused the absent-minded professor, as he patiently plodded around the revolving doorway.—*Jack o' Lantern.*

**Patriotism.**—YOUNG BRITISH SPORTSMAN—"Oh, I say, Lady Withington, even if I can't go to the trenches, I've been doing something for my country, for today I caught six blooming German carp."—*Puck.*

**True Spirit.**—HE—"Your son did not graduate, after all?"

SHE—"No—Charlie has so much college spirit! You know there are so many graduating every year that it cripples college athletics."—*Judge.*

**Precaution Unnecessary.**—"Don't you know you will be punished for fishing on Sunday?" asked the shocked minister of the little boy on the river-bank.

"Not on your life!" replied the young angler. "Dad's fishing himself a little way down the stream."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

**Fact vs. Fancy.**—A good story is being told of a reply given by a student to a question set in an examination-paper:

"If twenty men reap a field in eight hours," ran the question, "how long will it take fifteen men to reap the same field?"

The student thought long and carefully before setting down the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what the examiner read:

"The field having already been reaped by the twenty men, could not be reaped by the fifteen."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Color Value.**—Mrs. Blank had in her employ a colored maid who belonged to a "funeral club," which binds all its members to attend every funeral of a member upon receipt of notification. One afternoon Dinah's mistress saw her come down the stairs, ready to go out, drest in a bright scarlet dress, with a large scarlet willow plume in her hat and a red parasol in her hand.

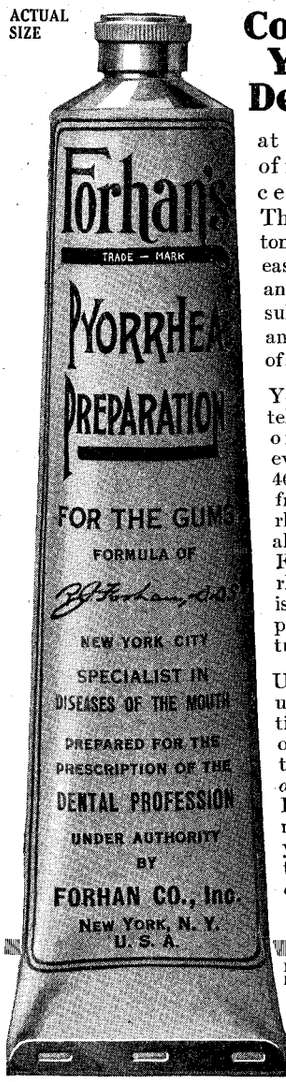
"Why, Dinah, I thought you were going to a funeral," said Mrs. Blank.

"Yes, I'se going to the funeral," said Dinah.

"But you ought not to wear red to a funeral," said Mrs. Blank. "You ought to be drest quietly in a dark dress!" Dinah poked the toe of her shoe with her parasol, and meditated a moment, and then said: "Well, Ah reckon I won't go back and change now; I'll just wear this."

Some three weeks after this Dinah approached her mistress and told her that she was going to leave, because she was going to be married. Mrs. Blank exprest her astonishment that Dinah even had an admirer. Dinah simpered, and twisted the corner of her apron, and said: "No, I didn't have one until just lately! Does you remember that funeral Ah went to one time when I wore my red dress? Well, missus, dat shade of red done kotched de eye ob de corpse's husband!"—*Nautilus.*


ACTUAL SIZE

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"E. J. A.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is the expression 'I thank you very kindly' correct?"

Yes. One of the definitions of *kindly, adv.*, is "heartily"; therefore, this expression is correct.

"M. N.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct—'I have not where to put my hat'?"

It is grammatically correct, as "where to put my hat" is a substantival phrase, *i.e.*, the equivalent of a noun, and can, therefore, be governed by the verb "have." It is, however, somewhat archaic, recalling the phraseology of Matt. viii, 20: "The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

"E. W.," Ivorydale, Ohio.—"Which is correct in the following sentence, *was* or *were*—'This flagpole and flag *was* or *were* presented to the company by its employees'?"

Plural subjects require a verb in the plural. Therefore, "This flagpole and flag *were* presented to . . . " etc., is correct.

"M. B.," Moundsville, W. Va.—"Is it better construction to say: 'We trust you will agree with us *that* this is a good delivery,' than: 'We trust you will agree with us this is a good delivery,' or is the relative pronoun *that* superfluous?"

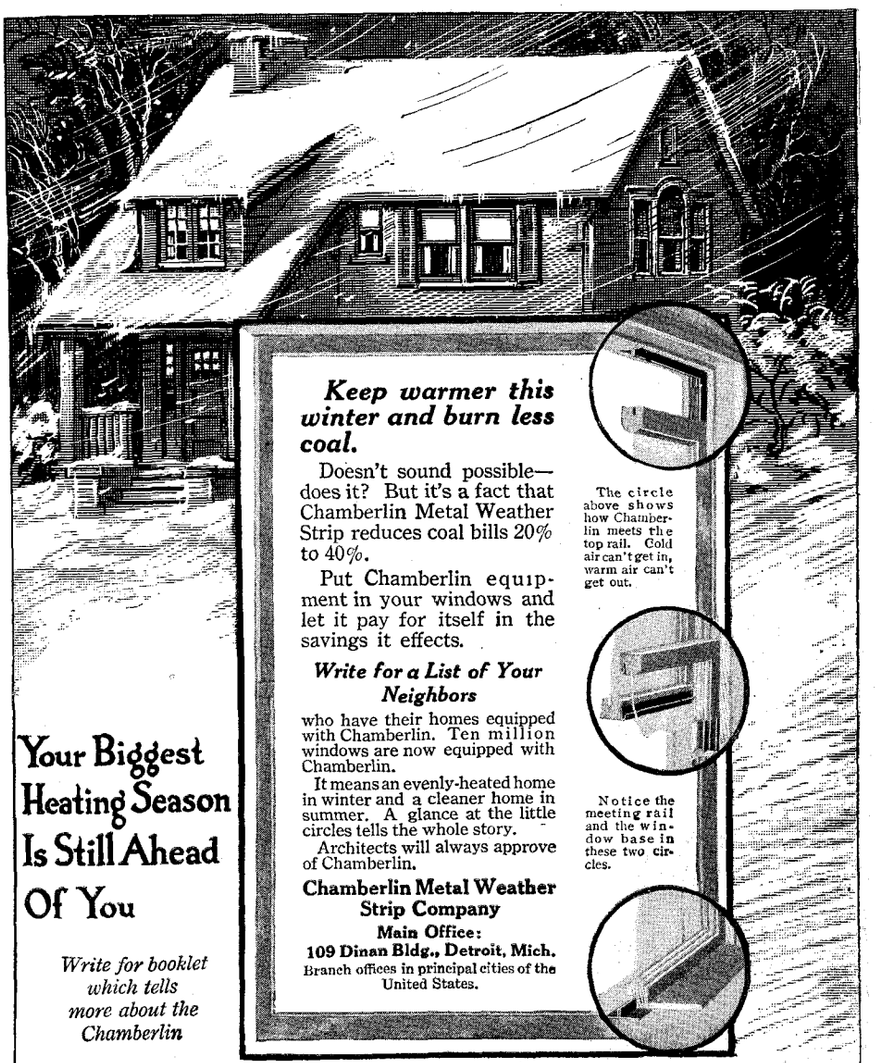
The relative pronoun in such a case is never superfluous. It is true that it is a common practise to omit it, but it is a careless usage and can not be defended.

"J. D. K.," St. Anthony, Idaho.—"(1) Kindly give me the five languages which are richest in words, and name them consecutively, giving the number in each. (2) Also, what is the per centum of illiteracy of the people of the leading countries now at war?"

(1) The five languages richest in words are as follows: (*a*) English, 450,000; (*b*) German, 300,000; (*c*) French, 210,000; (*d*) Italian, 140,000; (*e*) Spanish, 120,000. The figures are, of course, approximate. (2) The percentage of illiteracy in the various belligerent nations is as follows: Austria, 22.6 (Hungary, 40.9); Belgium, 12.7; France, 14.1; Germany, 0.02; Italy, 48.2; Russia, 70.0; Servia, 78.9; United Kingdom, 1.0. It should be remembered that these figures are estimated from different bases of age and qualifications (*e.g.*, inability to read or to write or both), and, therefore, can not be taken absolutely as a basis of comparison.

"A. C. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly decide the following: (1) The question is as to what the relationship of the 'aunt of one's parent' should properly be called. The dictionary defines it as *grandaunt*, also called *great*. What is the authority for making *grand* and *great* in this connection interchangeable? All other relationships using these qualifying words mean a different degree of kinship. We do not say that a grandmother is also a great-grandmother to the same person; why, therefore, can a grandaunt be also the great-aunt of the same person? Under *great* I find this as one of its definitions: 'More remote by a single generation than the relationship indicated by the word qualified; as great-uncle, great-grandson.' Great-grand*son* plainly indicates *two* removes from son, why not great-uncle *two* removes from uncle, if granduncle indicates one remove, as it clearly does? If *grand* indicates one remove by a single generation, surely *great* should mean two removes, or how shall we know the degree of remoteness or nearness in kinship? (2) There is a like confusion in cousinships. The children of first cousins are second cousins, etc.; but one often hears the child of a cousin called one's second cousin. Even if such anomalies are allowed by usage, it seems to me lexicographers should so define them, but at the same time give the true name for the relationship. (3) Also, please give the correct pronunciation of *replica*."

(1) With regard to the words "great-aunt" and "grandaunt" being interchangeable, your contention is logical enough that such should not be the case, but logic avails nothing against universal usage, both popular and literary. (2) It is an error to call a child of one's cousin "second cousin"; he is "first cousin once removed." (3) The pronunciation of *replica* is *rep'lica—e* as in "pen," *i* as in "habit," and *a* as in "sofa."

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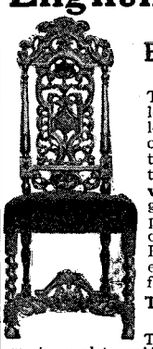

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## THE INCREASING FINANCIAL BURDENS OF EUROPE

EVER since the war began, men have speculated more and more as to how long the belligerents would be able to support the tremendous financial outlays made necessary by the conflict. Siegfried Strauss presented in a recent issue of *The Magazine of Wall Street* a statement as to how matters stood at the time when he was writing several weeks ago. The total cost, so far as it had become known to the public, was then above $55,000,000,000, a sum the magnitude of which most minds would find extreme difficulty in grasping. Some notion of it might perhaps be obtained from remembering that our Northern States emerged from the Civil War in a financial condition which many thought meant something not far from ruin, or at least a badly crippled condition, and yet our total national debt did not rise much above $2,500,000,000, while our net debt at the present time is only about $1,000,000,000. Following is Mr. Strauss's statement of the cost of the war to the principal nations engaged in it:

| | |
|---|---|
| England | $13,000,000,000 |
| France | 11,000,000,000 |
| Austria | 6,000,000,000 |
| Germany | 12,000,000,000 |
| Russia | 9,000,000,000 |
| Italy | 3,000,000,000 |
| Total | $54,000,000,000 |

From this country the warring nations had thus far obtained about $2,000,000,000, or 4 per cent. of their total expenditures, but this comparatively small sum was borrowed here less for the purpose of raising money than to establish credits in New York with which to pay for purchases made in this country. The main burden of the war, so far as financing is concerned, has been borne by the countries themselves engaged in it—the six great belligerents—for whom England, Germany, and France have acted as principal bankers. Following are interesting facts presented by Mr. Strauss as affecting each nation:

"Italy has raised in the form of 25-year war-loans about $1,250,000,000, while the rest of her requirements is covered by short-term loans and large credits granted by England.

"Austria-Hungary was able to raise over $2,500,000,000 in long-term loans. As far as the remaining 50 per cent. of her requirements is concerned, she was assisted by Germany, and secured further means at home by short-term loans and bank advances.

"Russia has always been in the habit of financing her financial needs abroad, chiefly in France, and when the war broke out her domestic money market was unable to shoulder the burden. Russia raised about $2,500,000,000 in long-term war-loans at home. A like amount was raised in form of short-term obligations and by direct advances from banks and other institutions. Smaller loans were arranged in this country and in Japan; England and France took huge amounts of Russian Government issues.

"Turning toward France, the picture becomes much brighter, as she was able to raise by far the largest amount of her war expenses at home. She raised $3,000,000,000 in a long-term war-loan, about $2,500,000,000 in short-term treasury obligations, and another $2,500,000,000 through advances from the Bank of France. About $1,000,000,000 was raised in England and the United States. At the present time France appeals to her people for the second time to subscribe to a 5 per cent. long-term loan. The subscription price is 87½, which means that the Republic of France has to pay about 5¾ per cent. in her home market. The proceeds of this loan, which, according to present estimates, promises to be a success, will be used to redeem short-term obligations and repay part of the advances of the Bank of France.

"Germany has issued four long-term war-loans totaling $9,000,000,000 without any outside assistance to speak of. She is just issuing a fifth war-loan, for which subscriptions of over $2,500,000,000 have been received. The proceeds of this fifth war-loan will suffice to repay practically all of the short-term loans, and Germany has consequently been able to refund her entire war-debt of $11,500,000,000 by long-term 5 per cent. bonds. This is certainly a proof of the strength of the financial structure of the German Empire.

"England, the world's banker before the outbreak of the war, is without any doubt financially the strongest belligerent country, with Germany a close second. England raised $4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans, her colonies raised $500,000,000, and the United States took about $1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding reaches the huge total of $5,000,000,000, and England offers at present 6 per cent. three-year treasury bonds at par to avoid issuing a long-term war-loan. There can not be the slightest doubt that an English long-term war-loan would be a big success, but the British Government would certainly have to pay 5 per cent. to make the issue successful. When the last big British war-loan was issued, the British Government paid 4½ per cent., but it promised to the subscribers that their rate of interest would be increased to the same rate which the next long-term war-loan would command. The issue of a new 5 per cent. English war-loan would mean that the rate of interest on the second loan of $3,000,000,000 would have to be raised from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent., and this explains the delay in refunding the huge amount of short-term obligations.

"The total cost of the world-war of $55,000,000,000 has been covered by raising about 40 per cent. of this amount through short-term obligations and bank advances, while 60 per cent. has been raised by increasing the funded debt of the six great Powers of Europe by $30,000,000,000 (including the latest German and French loans). A very much longer duration of the war will seriously threaten the stability of Europe's financial structure."

As to what the war may eventually cost, it is interesting to recall here that, about the first of November, the Imperial German Commissioner of Finance estimated that in all forms of cost, funded, floating and authorized obligations, the cost to all the belligerents had then reached probably $69,500,000,000. Perhaps by the year's end the cost will have risen to seventy-five billion dollars. From this we may fairly infer that before the war is over—provided it lasts a year or two longer—we shall see a total cost of $100,000,000,000, a sum more than two and a half times the combined national debts of all the world before the war broke out.

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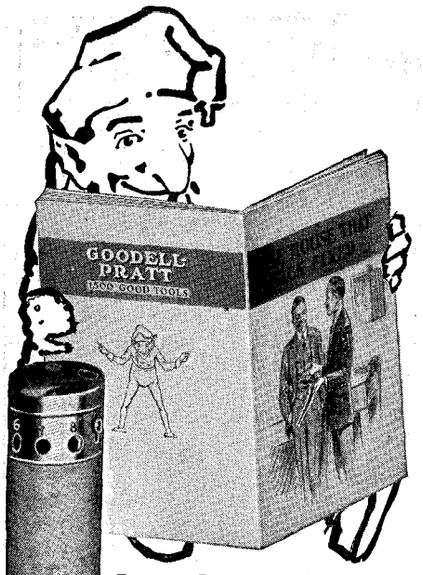


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### THE NEED FOR GREATER THRIFT IN AMERICA

It has been estimated by the American Society for Thrift that 95 per cent. of men in this country who reach the age of sixty are still dependent for a livelihood on their own daily earnings or on the means supplied to them by others. Moreover, not one man in thirty who retires on a competence proves able to retain that competence to the end of his life. These statistics are coupled by the Society with others showing the effect of increased retail prices of food on incomes. The average total family income, including the women and children in the family, has been found to be between seven and eight hundred dollars a year. Between 1900 and 1914 the average increase in the retail prices of food was about 60 per cent., but the increase in wages was not more than 30 per cent. These facts are cited as convincing evidence that the average American in these times must learn to be more thrifty.

To what extent thrift does prevail is shown by a writer in a recent issue of *The Journal of Commerce*. Savings-bank deposits show increases, but they are small individually, altho in the aggregate enormous. The increases consist largely, however, of interest on old deposits. Meanwhile, the excess of deposits over withdrawals remains relatively small. Besides this index as to the state of thrift in this country there remain to be reckoned with the cooperative building-loan associations, which in many parts of the country have become more popular than the savings-banks. Again, there is the increase in life-insurance policies, "which has been extremely rapid in the past twenty years." Furthermore, we have the item of investment buying, which absorbs an immense volume of annual savings—far more than in earlier years. An estimate once arrived at by Edward Atkinson would indicate that the nation is putting aside for rainy days about two billion dollars a year. Some of the visible evidences of our thrift are cited as follows:

"The incredible multiplication of automobiles is tolerable evidence of the increased means of persons in comfortable circumstances but by no means rich. Since the war began we are estimated to have bought back a billion and a half of our own securities. To that extent we owe less than we used to. We have to remit less interest to Europe. That interest becomes capital available for investment at home and for financing foreign projects in our effort to encroach somewhat on the prerogatives of London as the world's money-market. If we are not yet a creditor nation, we are making progress in that direction.

"The progress is not confined to buying back our own securities and becoming the owners of our railways and industrials. During this war we have so far become the world's banker as to have loaned one and a third billion dollars to foreign governments and commercial enterprises. For this we shall get $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 in the way of interest, which is so much additional capital for use at home or abroad. In the same two years we have put a good deal more than one billion dollars into building projects; these range from year to year between half a billion and three-quarters of a billion dollars, and cover only a small part of the country, the big and middle-size cities. There is a vast amount of building in the smaller towns and the rural communities of which we have no record."


## A Long Look Ahead

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## THE EUROPEAN WAR

### WESTERN FRONT

November 30.—An Allied offensive is started in Belgium in the Ypres sector, but is beaten off, according to admissions from London.

December 1.—British troops make several successful night raids on German trenches south of Armentières, near Lille.

December 3.—Continued bombardments and trench-fighting are reported along the Western front, particularly in the Ypres, Somme, and Verdun localities.

December 4.—The first British Somme attack in many days is repulsed, says Berlin, as the troops attempt to advance east of Le Sars, near Bapaume.

December 5.—An unimportant day is reported from the Western front, the only notable activity being the bringing down of two German aeros by Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, who thus makes his total of twenty air-machines destroyed.

December 6.—The Crown Prince makes his first attack in the Verdun sector since the French advance in October, as the Teuton forces win some of the advanced French trenches near Le Mort Homme, on the west bank of the Meuse.

### IN ROUMANIA

November 29.—Russia launches a big offensive to relieve the Teuton pressure on Bucharest. Preliminary successes in the Kirlibaba region are reported, but Falkenhayn takes Pitesci, while von Mackensen's troops, said to be only forty miles from the Roumanian capital, push ahead. The Teutons now menace two armies in the Prahova Valley.

November 30.—The troops of von Mackensen are reported to be only 16 miles from Bucharest and ready to begin siege. They drive the Roumanians from Tzomana, and near gun-range of the capital. Kimpolung falls to Falkenhayn, opening the way to further Teuton advance through the mountains, and putting at the enemy's disposal immense oil and grain regions. The Russians take Rukada Height, southwest of Wakarka, with 100 prisoners.

December 1.—Teuton and Allied forces join in a mighty battle for Bucharest, extending along a 600-mile front from Poland to the Danube. The Russians launch fierce attacks north of the Roumanian border while more Russian troops arrive at Bucharest to aid in the defense of the city. Von Mackensen's forces nevertheless advance on the southeast side, near the Arges River, twelve miles from the outer forts. In the Karpathians, Rukada Height is lost again to the Germans, but the Russians take a complete range of mountain heights south of Kirlibaba.

December 2.—The battle for Bucharest continues, as the guns of von Mackensen's forces begin a bombardment of the outer forts of the city. Fifty miles to the north, von Falkenhayn cuts through the first Roumanian Army, capturing the headquarters of the Roumanians, as well as a number of officers of the general staff. South of the capital the Roumanians rally and take from the Bulgars Tzomana and Gestinari, about sixteen miles from Bucharest.

Petrograd announces that the Russians

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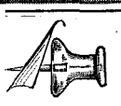

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have retaken the western end of the Cernavoda bridge, while in the Dobrudja General Sakharoff strongly attacks the Bulgars.

December 3.—Russian and Roumanian forces deal a blow to the invaders south of Bucharest, but fail to prevent a forced crossing of the River Arges to the westward. The Russians lose their foothold in the Kirlibaba sector, while they are also stopt in the Dobrudja. Along the upper Arges the Roumanians are being steadily pushed back toward their capital, according to admissions from London authorities.

December 4.—In the battling for Bucharest, the Teutons rout the Roumanians on the Arges River, opening the way to the capital. German guns begin the bombardment of Bucharest from emplacements eleven miles distant, while Gradichtea falls to the Central Powers' forces. Junction of all the armies invading Roumania is effected and a celebration is decreed in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine by the Kaiser. The Roumanians are said to have lost 8,000 prisoners, making a total of more than 20,000 in the last few days. To the northwest the Roumanian first army is overwhelmed and Titu, a railway junction, falls to the Teutons.

December 5.—Petrograd admits that the situation of Bucharest is virtually hopeless, as attempts to stem the Teuton advance toward the capital fail. The railroad from Bucharest to Tergovistea is cut off and 12,500 prisoners are taken by the forces of the Central Powers, who are now seven miles from the capital. The Russian offensives in the Dobrudja, Transylvania, and the Karpathians appear to be checked.

December 6.—The armies of the Central Powers take Bucharest, cutting off a large part of the defending army, and taking 6,000 prisoners. Ploesci, the great oil center, and Sinaia, the summer capital, also fall. The taking of the Roumanian capital completes the conquest of 50,000 square miles of territory in the hundred days since Roumania entered the war.

GREEK AFFAIRS

November 29.—The Greek Crown Council votes to support the Government in refusing the Allies' demand to give up arms and munitions.

November 30.—The Greeks recapture control of the telegraph lines and post-offices, and expel the French control officers. Debarkation of Allied troops at Piræus is reported as beginning.

December 1.—The first blows between the Greek Government and the Allies are reported from Athens, as it is learned that the French marines, recently debarked, meet the Greek Royalists on the slopes of the Acropolis. British and Italian marines, landed later, patrol the city. Panic is reported throughout the Greek capital.

December 2.—A truce is arranged in Athens between the troops of the Allies and the Royalists after a short reign of terror, in which 300 are reported slain and many wounded. King Constantine promises to give up six mountain batteries, and the Allies agree to ask for no more. Except for a small guard, the Allied troops are being withdrawn.

December 3.—Paris hears that the Entente has declared to Greece that amends must be made to the Allies, beyond the cession of arms. Talk of a republic is heard, and the German press state that Constantine's dethronement is part of the general plan.

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IN SERVIA

November 29.—General Sarrail reports that his army continues cutting down Teuton resistance in Servia, and has taken several mountain positions north of Monastir. In the Vardar sector the British take a trench by surprize attack, northeast of Macukovo. The French operating near Monastir take a height east of Hill 1050.

November 30.—The Servian offensive receives a setback as the Bulgar-German troops drive the invaders from the slopes of Ruin Mountain, near Grunishte, after six attacks.

December 2.—The Servians make a new advance on the mountain slopes of southern Servia, while a continued fight rages for the occupation of Hill 1050, northeast of Monastir.

December 4.—After days of fighting, in which Grunishte and Budimirtsa are lost, the Bulgars are driven from strong positions east of the Cerna, and flung into a rout by the Servians. Many dead, and large booty are reported abandoned by the fleeing troops.

December 5.—Routed in a series of engagements, the Bulgars flee northward from the pursuing Servians, says Paris. The Servian advance in the Cerna region continues with the capture of Stravina. These Balkan reverses are not mentioned in the German reports.

December 6.—Servian and French progress is reported north of Budimirtsa, near Gradesnitza, as the Bulgar-German forces are dislodged from several strongly fortified positions in the mountains. Allied successes north of Paralovo are also announced.

GENERAL

November 30.—Near Korynitza the Russians take a German salient, and resume attacks toward Halicz and Lemberg.

British casualties on all fronts for November are set by London at 74,650. The total loss for the five months since the start of the Somme offensive accordingly reaches 488,852.

December 1.—The American Government registers a new protest on the German deportations of Belgians. The State Department learns that 3,000 are deported every week.

December 2.—According to official statistics published in Berlin, says London, more than 1,663,794 prisoners were being supported in Germany as late as August 1, 1916. In the two years of the war, 29,297 prisoners have died. Of these more than 6,000 were victims of tuberculosis, 4,000 from spotted fever, and 6,000 from other illness; 6,000 died from wounds, while figures show that one-tenth of 1 per cent. committed suicide.

December 3.—Premier Trepoff informs the Duma that by official agreement of the Allies, made in 1915, Russia is to have the Dardanelles and Constantinople at the end of the war.

Berlin announces the belief that the Somme offensive has been abandoned by the Allies, as too expensive in lives. It is added that that campaign has cost the Entente between 800,000 and 900,000 men, only to end in defeat.

December 4.—Continued gun-dueling and air-bombardments are reported from the Carso front.

Canadian casualties for the six months, from June to November, are set by reports at 45,565. The total casualties of the Dominion for the entire war reaches 55,680.

December 5.—The Italian cargo steamship *Palermo* is torpedoed off the Spanish coast with twenty-five Americans aboard. One is reported killed, and three wounded, while the remainder of the survivors are safely landed near Palafrugell, Spain.

December 6.—London hears that on December 3, German submarines raided the harbor at Funchal, Madeira, sinking three ships and killing forty. Altho the shore was shelled for two hours, small damage was done.

FOREIGN

November 29.—The London Board of Trade announces that under the Defense of the Realm Act, the Government will take over control of all the Welsh coalmines after December 1.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe is appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, being succeeded in command of the grand fleet by Admiral Beatty, who commanded the British battle-cruiser squadron in the Jutland battle.

Military rule is proclaimed in Santo Domingo by the commander of the American forces there. It is aimed to restore order.

December 1.—The Chinese Government prohibits the further sending of coolies into Russia. Great numbers had been sent hitherto to relieve scarcity of home laborers, due to the war.

December 2.—The "Man-power" bill, calling for compulsory civilian service of all German males within age limits, who are not at the fronts, passes the Reichstag by a vote of 235 to 19. Several members refuse to cast ballots. The Government's Belgian policy and current annexation proposals are vigorously condemned by several minority speakers.

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Cabinet affairs in London reach a crisis, as War Secretary Lloyd-George is stated to be ready to resign because of the dilatory methods of the ministry. A general upheaval in the personnel of the Cabinet is expected by the press.

December 4.—The pope names ten new cardinals, all of them from Entente countries. Cardinals from Germany and Austria are reported to have failed to be present at the consistory.

Premier Asquith wins the consent of King George to reorganize the British Cabinet. The House of Commons is told that there will be no change of policy, but it is understood that the war-council may consist only of Lloyd-George, Bonar Law, and the Premier himself.

December 5.—Michael Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma, resigns after receiving personal insults from the leader of the opposition faction. However, he is immediately re-elected and the offending member suspended.

The British Cabinet crisis is suddenly brought to a head by the resignation of Premier Asquith. The Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, is summoned by the King and asked to form a cabinet, but declines.

December 6.—David Lloyd-George is announced in London as the new British Premier. The King fails to reconcile the various factions, and protests are expected from the labor forces.

Hans Richter, the foremost Wagnerian conductor of his time, dies at Baireuth, Germany, aged 73.

### IN MEXICO

November 30.—That Villa holds Chihuahua City is definitely reported at El Paso. The Carranza garrison is reported scattered. Juarez and Ojinaga prepare for a Villista attack which is daily expected.


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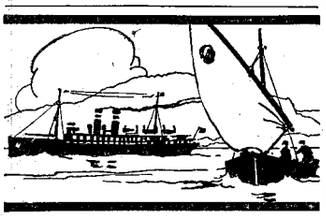

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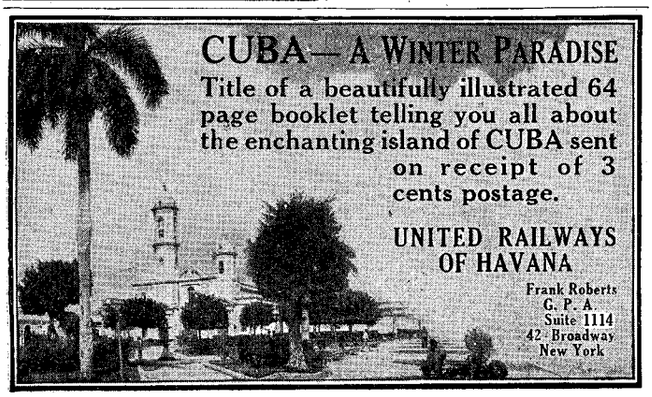

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December 2.—According to dispatches, Villa is defeated south of Chihuahua City by a force under General Murguia, who is advancing on the State capital. Many prisoners are taken.

December 3.—Villa evacuates Chihuahua City, fleeing with two train-loads of loot, and the Carranzistas again are in possession of the State capital. It is found that the Villa occupation of the city was a reign of terror, in which the Municipal President, eight prominent citizens, and about forty Chinese were slain, and many wounded.

### DOMESTIC

November 29.—Secretary Daniels awards contracts worth more than $65,000,000 for new ships for the Navy. Thirty-three vessels will be built.

The United States sends notes to Great Britain and France urging them to reconsider their refusal to issue safe conduct to Count Tarnowski, the newly appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States.

December 3.—Gov. Whitman, of New York, picks five men to act as a committee to probe the high cost of food. It is headed by George W. Perkins.

December 4.—The 64th Congress reconvenes for its final session, facing many bills, including important railroad-control and cost-of-living measures.

Three diplomatic resignations are forwarded to President Wilson. The envoys who resign are Dr. Henry van Dyke, Minister to Holland, T. A. Thomson, Minister to Colombia, and William Hornibrook, Minister to Siam.

December 5.—No-license forces win in elections in fifteen Massachusetts cities, including Fall River, Haverhill, Taunton, and Leominster.

The Santa Fé Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company announce a bonus of $5,000,000 to 49,000 workers as Christmas gifts.

George Charles Boldt, America's most famous hotel man, dies at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, aged sixty-five.

President Wilson reads his message to Congress, calling for railroad legislation, election reforms, new Porto Rico measures, and minor details. No mention is made of the food question.

John D. Archbold, for many years head of the Standard Oil Company, dies at Tarrytown, aged sixty-eight.

December 6.—William H. Moyer, twelve years warden of the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, is appointed warden of Sing Sing Prison to succeed Thomas M. Osborne.

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**Could Figure a Bit.**—An officer who superintended the receipt of stores needed a clerk, and told the sergeant-major to hunt up one. The sergeant eventually singled out a sober-looking private and took him to the officer.

"Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain.

"No, sir," replied the man.

"Do you know anything about figures?"

"I can do a bit," replied the man, modestly.

"A bit!" snarled the officer. "Is this the best man you can find?" said he to the sergeant-major.

"Yes, sir."

"Well," growled the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him!"

Turning to the private, he snapt, "What were you in civilian life?"

"Professor of mathematics at —— College, sir!" was the reply.—*The Tatler.*


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Our statement that no car of its wheelbase, 125½ inches, can turn as short as Premier is subject to demonstration. In traffic, its 39-foot turning radius and its magnetic gear shift give it an unfair advantage over all other cars.

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